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EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

The Equal Rights Amendment was passed by Congress and submitted to the states Mar. 22, 1972, for ratification by Mar. 22, 1979. The amendment, first proposed in 1923, states: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Indiana was the 35th and last state to ratify the amendment, Jan. 18, 1977. With ratification by three more states necessary for enactment, Congress voted in October, 1978, to extend the ratification period to June 30, 1982, and to turn down a proposal that would have permitted states to rescind ratification already given. Four states — Idaho, Nebraska, South Dakota and Tennessee — have voted for rescission.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in October, 1980, that boycott activities by the National Organization of Women in support of the amendment were "privileged on the basis of the First Amendment." Since February, 1977, NOW had been urging organizations planning conventions and other meetings not to hold them in any of the 15 states which had not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment.

(Principal sources for statistics: *Annuario Pontificio, 1980; Statistical Yearbook of the Church, 1977* (the latest available edition). Figures are as of Jan. 1, 1979, or Jan. 1 of the year indicated. See Index under names of countries for additional entries on 1980 events.)

Abbreviation code: archd. — archdiocese; dioc. — diocese; ap. ex. — apostolic exarchate; prel. — prelature; abb. — abbacy; v.a. — vicariate apostolic; p.a. — prefecture apostolic; a.a. — apostolic administration; card. — cardinal; abp. — archbishop; nat. — native; bp. — bishop; priests (dioc. — diocesan or secular priests; rel. — those belonging to religious orders); sem. — seminarians (major diocesan, unless indicated otherwise); p.d. — permanent deacons; bros. — brothers (1978); srs. — sisters; sch. — schools (elementary and secondary); bap. — baptisms; Caths. — Catholic population; tot. pop. — total population.

Afars and Issas: See Djibouti.

Afghanistan: Republic in south-central Asia; capital, Kabul. Christianity antedated Moslem conquest in the seventh century but was overcome by it. All inhabitants are subject to the law of Islam. Christian missionaries are prohibited. Population (est.), 20,000,000.

Albania: Communist people's republic in the Balkans, bordering the Adriatic Sea; capital, Tirana. Christianity was introduced before the middle of the fourth century. The Byzantine-Rite Church broke from unity with Rome following the schism of 1054; it has been suppressed. The Latin (Roman) Church, which prevailed in the north, has been wiped out by persecution since 1945, with the expulsion of Italian missionaries; a number of death and prison sentences and other repressive measures against bishops, priests, religious and lay persons; the closing of Catholic schools and a seminary; the cutting of lines of communication with the Holy See. In 1967, the government proclaimed itself the first atheist state in the world.

Archd., 2; dioc., 3; abb., 1; a.a. 1; bp., 3 (impeded). No statistics are available. The Catholic population was estimated at 10% of the population in 1969. Tot. pop. (1977 est.), 2,620,000.

Algeria: Republic in northwest Africa: capital, Algiers. Christianity, introduced at an early date, succumbed to Vandal devastation in the fifth century and Moslem conquest in 709, but survived for centuries in small communities into the 12th century. Missionary work was unsuccessful except in service to traders, military personnel and captives along the coast. Church organization was established after the French gained control of the territory in the 1830's. A large number of Catholics were among the estimated million Europeans who left the country after it secured independence from France July 5, 1962. Islam is the state religion. Algeria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; card. 1; abp., 1; bp., 3 (1 nat.); parishes, 86; priests, 211 (89 dioc., 122 rel.); sem. 2; p.d., 3; bros., 23; srs., 541; bap., 63; Caths., 57,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 18,510,000.

Andorra: Autonomous principality in the Pyrenees, under the rule of co-princes — the French head of state and the bishop of Urgel, Spain; capital, Andorra la Vella. Christianity was introduced at an early date. Catholicism is the state religion. The principality is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Spanish diocese of Urgel.

Parishes, 6; priests, 15 (9 dioc., 6 rel.); srs., 25; sch., 3; bap., 489; Caths., 29,000 (95%); tot. pop., 31,000 (1978).

Angola: Independent (Nov. 11, 1975) republic in west Africa; capital, Luanda. Evangelization by Catholic missionaries, dating from about 1570, reached high points in the 17th and 18th centuries. Independence from Portugal in 1975 left the Church with a heavy loss of personnel when about half of the foreign missionaries fled the country. In 1977, two ecclesiastical provinces were established. All but one of the hierarchy are from the native clergy. Angola has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 3; dioc., 9; abp., 3 (nat.); bp., 8 (7 nat.); parishes, 202; priests, 258 (93 dioc., 165 rel.); sem., 41; bros., 40; srs., 511; bap., 75,769; Caths., 2,996,389 (42.2%); tot. pop., 7,100,000.

Anguilla: Self-governing British island territory in the Caribbean. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's diocese, Antigua. Statistics included in St. Christopher (Kitts)-Nevis.

Antigua: Self-governing British Associated State in the Caribbean; capital, St. John's.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 3 (rel.); sem., 1; bros., 7; srs., 8; sch., 4; bap., 115; Caths., 7,000 (9.1%); tot. pop., 72,000 (1978).

Arabian Peninsula: Christianity, introduced in various parts of the peninsula in early Christian centuries, succumbed to Islam in the seventh century. The native population is entirely Moslem. The only Christians are foreigners. Most of the peninsula is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Vicariate Apostolic of Arabia located in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The area has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region). See individual countries: Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Argentina: Republic in southeast South America, bordering on the Atlantic; capital,

Buenos Aires. Priests were with the Magellan exploration party and the first Mass in the country was celebrated Apr. 1, 1519. Missionary work began in the 1530's, diocesan organization in the late 1540's, and effective evangelization about 1570. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1816. Since its establishment in the country, the Church has been influenced by Spanish cultural and institutional forces, antagonistic liberalism, government interference and opposition; the latter reached a climax during the last five years of the first presidency of Juan Peron (1946-1955). Political chaos in recent years has resulted in widespread violations of human rights and increased terrorist violence. Catholicism is the state religion. Argentina maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 12; dioc., 44; prel., 2; ord., 1; card., 3; abp., 10; bp., 63; parishes, 2,136; priests, 4,877 (2,217 dioc., 2,660 rel.); sem., 771; p.d., 25; bros., 1,043; srs., 11,939; sch., 2,624; bap., 545,846; Caths. 24,331,580 (92.2%); tot. pop., 26,390,000.

Australia: Commonwealth, member of the British Commonwealth, island continent southeast of Asia; capital, Canberra. The first Catholics in the country were Irish under penal sentence, 1795-1804; the first public Mass was celebrated May 15, 1803. Official organization of the Church dates from 1820. The country was officially removed from mission status in March, 1976. Australia established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973.

Archd., 7; dioc., 20; abb., 1; mission "sui juris," 1; ap. ex., 1; card., 2; abp., 6; bp., 36; parishes, 1,403; priests, 3,585 (2,212 dioc., 1,373 rel.); sem., 293; p.d., 4; bros., 2,128; srs., 12,729; sch., 1,829; bap., 72,480; Caths., 3,733,500 (26.2%); tot. pop. 14,250,000.

Austria: Republic in central Europe; capital, Vienna. Christianity was introduced by the end of the third century, strengthened considerably by conversion of the Bavarians from about 600, and firmly established in the second half of the eighth century. Catholicism survived and grew stronger as the principal religion in the country in the post-Reformation period, but suffered from Josephinism in the 18th century. Although liberated from much government harassment in the aftermath of the Revolution of 1848, it came under pressure again some 20 years later in the Kulturkampf. During this time the Church became involved with a developing social movement. The Church faced strong opposition from Socialists after World War I and suffered persecution from 1938 to 1945 during the Nazi regime. Some Church-state matters are regulated by a concordat originally concluded in 1934. Austria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abb., 1; ord., 1; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 14; parishes, 3,046; priests, 5,877 (3,488 dioc., 2,389 rel.); sem., 357; p.d., 92; bros., 695; srs., 11,801; sch., 312; bap., 78,454; Caths., 6,587,192 (86.7%); tot. pop., 7,590,000.

Azores: North Atlantic island group 750 miles west of Portugal, of which it is part. Christianity was introduced in the second quarter of the 15th century.

Bahamas: Independent (July 10, 1973) island group in the British Commonwealth, consisting of some 700 (30 inhabited) small islands southeast of Florida and north of Cuba; capital, Nassau. On Oct. 12, 1492, Columbus landed on one of these islands, where the first Mass was celebrated in the New World. Organization of the Catholic Church in the Bahamas dates from about the middle of the 19th century. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 29; priests, 36 (10 dioc., 26 rel.); sem., 4; p.d., 4; bros., 5; srs., 53; sch., 18; bap., 1,657; Caths., 31,000 (13%); tot. pop., 230,000.

Bahrain: Island state in Persian Gulf; capital, Manama. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priests, 2 (rel); srs., 11; sch., 2; bap., 100; Caths., 4,000 (1.5%) tot. pop., 267,000 (1978).

Balearic Islands: Spanish province consisting of an island group in the western Mediterranean. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Bangladesh: Formerly the eastern portion of Pakistan. Officially constituted as a separate nation Dec. 16, 1971; capital, Dacca. Islam is the principal religion; freedom of religion is granted. There were Jesuit, Dominican and Augustinian missionaries in the area in the 16th century. A vicariate apostolic (of Bengali) was established in 1834; the hierarchy was erected in 1950. Bangladesh established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1972.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (nat.); parishes, 43; priests, 120 (40 dioc., 80 rel.); sem., 53; bros., 48; srs., 456; sch., 316; bap., 5,509; Caths., 152,717 (.18%); tot. pop. 83,421,683.

Barbados: Parliamentary democracy in the British Commonwealth (independent since 1966), easternmost of the Caribbean islands; capital, Bridgetown. About 70 per cent of the people are Anglicans. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 8 (3 dioc., 5 rel.); sem., 1; p.d., 2; bros., 5; srs., 50; sch., 5; bap., 223; Caths., 10,000 (3.9%); tot. pop., 254,000 (1978).

Belgium: Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe; capital, Brussels. Christianity was introduced about the first quarter of the fourth century and major evangelization was completed about 730. During the rest of the medieval period the Church

had firm diocesan and parochial organization, generally vigorous monastic life, and influential monastic and cathedral schools. Lutherans and Calvinists made some gains during the Reformation period but there was a strong Catholic restoration in the first half of the 17th century, when the country was under Spanish rule. Jansenism disturbed the Church from about 1640 into the 18th century. Josephinism, imposed by an Austrian regime, hampered the Church late in the same century. Repressive and persecutory measures were enforced during the Napoleonic conquest. Freedom came with separation of Church and state in the wake of the Revolution of 1830, which ended the reign of William I. Thereafter, the Church encountered serious problems with philosophical liberalism and political socialism. Catholics have long been engaged in strong educational, social and political movements. Except for one five-year period (1880-1884), Belgium has maintained diplomatic relations with Vatican City since 1835.

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 13; parishes, 3,928; priests, 13,024 (8,273 dioc., 4,751 rel.); sem., 305; p.d., 184; bros., 2,261; srs., 27,106; sch., 5,194; bap., 107,605; Caths., 9,009,410 (90.7%); tot. pop., 9,925,314.

Belize (formerly British Honduras): Self-governing colony in Central America; capital, Belmopan. Its history has points in common with Guatemala, where evangelization began in the 16th century.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 12; priests, 36 (9 dioc., 27 rel.); sem., 3; bros., 9; srs., 83; sch., 113; bap., 3,325; Caths., 90,000 (60%); tot. pop., 150,000.

Benin (formerly Dahomey): Republic in west Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capitals, Cotonou, Porto Novo. Missionary work was very limited from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Effective evangelization dates from 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The majority of Christians are Catholics. Benin maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (4 nat.); parishes, 113; priests, 144 (76 dioc., 68 rel.); sem., 39; bros., 21; srs., 280; bap., 11,517; Caths., 524,618 (15.5%); tot. pop., 3,380,000.

Bermuda: British dependency, consisting of 360 islands (20 of them inhabited) nearly 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras; capital, Hamilton. Catholics were not permitted until about 1800. Occasional pastoral care was provided the few Catholics there by visiting priests during the 19th century. Early in the 1900's priests from Halifax began serving the area. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1953. The first bishop assumed jurisdiction in 1956. The only Catholic school in Bermuda was the first to admit black students, in 1961.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 7; priests, 9 (1 dioc., 8 rel.); p.d., 1; srs., 9; sch., 2; bap., 90; Caths., 9,000 (15%); tot. pop., 60,000.

Bhutan: Constitutional monarchy in the Himalayas, northeast of India; capital, Thimphu. Most of the population are Buddhists. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction is under the Darjeeling diocese, India.

Priests, 6 (rel.); bros., 7; srs., 8; sch., 7; bap., 5; Caths., 200; tot. pop., 1,232,000 (1978).

Bolivia: Republic in central South America; capital, Sucre; seat of government, La Paz. Catholicism, the official religion, was introduced in the 1530's and the first bishopric was established in 1552. Effective evangelization among the Indians, slow to start, reached high points in the middle of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries and was resumed about 1840. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1825, at the end of a campaign that started in 1809. The republic inherited the Spanish right of nominating candidates for bishoprics. Church-state relations are regulated by a 1951 concordat with the Holy See. In recent years, human rights violations in conditions of political, economic and social turmoil have occasioned strong protests by members of the hierarchy and other people of the Church. Bolivia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 3; prel., 3; v.a., 6; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 18; parishes, 424; priests, 819 (217 dioc., 602 rel.); sem., 95; p.d., 19; bros., 216; srs., 1,589; sch., 926; bap., 167,645; Caths., 5,643,917 (93%); tot. pop., 6,063,499. (Population figures are from the Annuario Pontificio; other sources report a total population of 5.2 million.)

Botswana: Republic (independent since 1966) in southern Africa, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Gaborone. Botswana has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; priests, 24 (3 dioc., 21 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 2; srs., 53; sch., 12; bap., 995; Caths., 29,199 (3.7%); tot. pop., 793,000.

Brazil: Republic in northeast South America; capital, Brasilia. One of several priests with the discovery party celebrated the first Mass in the country Apr. 26, 1500. Evangelization began some years later and the first diocese was erected in 1551. During the colonial period, which lasted until 1822, evangelization made some notable progress — especially in the Amazon region between 1680 and 1750 — but was seriously hindered by government policy and the attitude of colonists regarding Amazon Indians the missionaries tried to protect from exploitation and slavery. The Jesuits were suppressed in 1782 and other missionaries expelled as well. Liberal anti-Church influence grew in strength. The government gave minimal support but exercised maximum control over the Church. After the proclamation of independence from Portugal

in 1822 and throughout the regency, government control was tightened and the Church suffered greatly from dissident actions of ecclesiastical brotherhoods, Masonic anticlericalism and general decline in religious life. Church and state were separated by the constitution of 1891, proclaimed two years after the end of the empire. The Church carried into the 20th century a load of inherited liabilities and problems amid increasingly difficult political, economic and social conditions affecting the majority of the population. A number of bishops, priests, religious and lay persons have been active in movements for social and religious reform. Brazil maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for coverage of the papal visit to Brazil in 1980.)

Archd., 35; dioc., 160; prel., 28; abb., 2; ord., 1; card., 7; abp., 37; bp., 235; parishes, 6,311; priests, 13,246 (5,174 dioc., 8,072 rel.); sem., 3,052; p.d., 242; bros., 2,696; srs., 35,862; sch., 4,512; bap., 2,590,652; Caths., 101,101,000 (90.1%); tot. pop., 112,239,000 (1978, except for jurisdictions, hierarchy).

Brunei: State under British protection, on the northern coast of Borneo; scheduled for independence in 1983; capital, Bandai Seri Begawan (Brunei). Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Miri diocese, Malaysia.

Parishes, 3; priests, 6 (3 dioc., 3 rel.); srs., 3; sch., 8; bap., 172; Caths., 4,000; tot. pop., 190,000 (1978).

Bulgaria: People's republic in southeastern Europe on the eastern part of the Balkan peninsula; capital, Sofia. Christianity was introduced before 343 but disappeared with the migration of Slavs into the territory. The baptism of Boris I about 865 ushered in a new period of Christianity which soon became involved in switches of loyalty between Constantinople and Rome. Through it all the Byzantine, and later Orthodox, element remained stronger and survived under the rule of Ottoman Turks into the 19th century. The few modern Latin Catholics in the country are traceable to 17th century converts from heresy. The Byzantines are products of a reunion movement of the 19th century. In 1947 the constitution of the new republic decreed the separation of Church and state. Catholic schools and institutions were abolished and foreign religious banished in 1948. A year later the apostolic delegate was expelled. Ivan Romanoff, vicar general of Plovdiv, died in prison in 1952. Bishop Eugene Bossilkoff, imprisoned in 1948, was sentenced to death in 1952; his fate remained unknown until 1975 when the Bulgarian government informed the Vatican that he had died in prison shortly after being sentenced. Roman and Bulgarian Rite vicars apostolic were permitted to attend the Second Vatican Council from 1962 to 1965. All church activity is under surveillance and/or control by the government, which professes to be atheistic. Pastoral and related activities are strictly limited. Most of the population is Orthodox. There was some improvement in Bulgarian-Vatican relations in 1975, following a visit of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov to Pope Paul VI June 19 and talks between Vatican and Bulgarian representatives at the Helsinki Conference in late July. The needs of the church in Bulgaria were outlined by Pope John Paul II in a private audience with the Bulgarian foreign minister in December, 1978. In 1979, the Sofia-Plovdiv vicariate apostolic was raised to a diocese and a bishop was appointed for the vacant see of Nicopoli.

Dioc., 2; ap. ex., 1; bp., 3; Caths. (est.), 65,000 (.7%); tot. pop., 8,810,000.

Burma: Union of Burma, a republic in southeast Asia, on the Bay of Bengal; capital, Rangoon. Christianity was introduced about 1500. Small-scale evangelization had limited results from the middle of the 16th century until the 1850's when effective organization of the Church began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Buddhism was declared the state religion in 1961, but the state is now officially secular. In 1965, church schools and hospitals were nationalized. In 1966, all foreign missionaries who had entered the country after 1948 for the first time were forced to leave when the government refused to renew their work permits. Despite these setbacks, the Church has shown some progress in recent years. Burma has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio to Bangladesh).

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; p.a., 1; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 6 (nat.); parishes, 126; priests, 212 (174 dioc., 38 rel.); sem., 124; bros., 59; srs., 638; sch., 132; bap., 17,423; Caths., 352,807 (1.1%); tot. pop., 32,210,000.

Burundi: Republic since 1966, near the equator in east-central Africa; capital, Bujumbura. The first permanent Catholic mission station was established late in the 19th century. Large numbers of persons were received into the Church following the ordination of the first Burundi priests in 1925. The first native bishop was appointed in 1959. Most education takes place in schools under Catholic auspices. In 1972-73, the country was torn by tribal warfare between the Tutsis, the ruling minority, and the Hutus. Burundi maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 6 (nat.); parishes, 192; priests, 383 (170 dioc., 213 rel.); sem., 71; bros., 138; srs., 701; sch., 367; bap., 73,095; Caths., 2,198,178 (54.9%); tot. pop., 4,000,000.

Cambodia: See Kampuchea.

Cameroon: Republic in west Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Yaounde. Effective evangelization began in the 1890's, although Catholics had been in the country long before that time. In the 40-year

period from 1920 to 1960, the number of Catholics increased from 60,000 to 700,000. The first native priests were ordained in 1935. Twenty years later the first native bishops were ordained and the hierarchy established. Cameroon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 12; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 14 (10 nat.); parishes, 332; priests, 753 (294 dioc., 459 rel.); sem., 195; p.d., 27; bros., 197; srs., 1,168; sch., 948; bap., 62,091; Caths., 2,083,477 (26.5%); tot. pop., 7,851,759.

Canada: Independent federation in the British Commonwealth, comprising the northern half of North America; capital, Ottawa. Canada maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See The Church in Canada.)

Archd., 18; dioc., 51; abb., 1; card., 4; abp., 24 (17 residential; 7 retired); bp., 100 (73 residential and auxiliary; 27 retired); parishes 5,729; priests, 12,986 (7,632 dioc., 5,354 rel.); p.d., 219; bros., 4,340; srs., 38,858; Caths., 10,123,329 (42.9%); tot. pop., 23,597,600. (Statistics, except for hierarchy, are from 1980 Directory of Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.)

Canary Islands: Two Spanish provinces, consisting of seven islands, off the northwest coast of Africa. Evangelization began about 1400. Almost all of the one million inhabitants are Catholics. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Cape Verde Islands: Independent (July 5, 1975) island group in the Atlantic 300 miles west of Senegal; formerly a Portuguese overseas province; capital, Praia, San Tiago Island. Evangelization began some years before the establishment of the first diocese in 1532. Cape Verde Islands established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1976.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 30; priests, 45 (11 dioc., 34 rel.); bros., 4; srs., 29; sch., 7; bap., 4,600; Caths., 292,795 (93.8%); tot. pop., 312,000.

Caroline and Marshall Islands: U.S. trust territory in the southwest Pacific; scheduled for independence in 1981. Effective evangelization began in the late 1880's.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 23; priests, 33 (2 dioc., 31 rel.); sem., 6; p.d., 22; bros., 8; srs., 33; sch., 12; bap., 1,717; Caths., 48,604 (42.3%); tot. pop., 114,841.

Cayman Islands: British colony in Caribbean; capital, George Town on Grand Cayman. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Kingston diocese, Jamaica.

Priest, 1 (rel.); srs., 2; sch., 1 (elementary); bap., 8; Caths., 200; tot. pop., 11,000 (1978).

Central African Republic: Former French colony (independent since 1960) in central Africa; capital, Bangui. Effective evangelization dates from 1894. The region was organized as a mission territory in 1909. The first native priest was ordained in 1938. The hierarchy was organized in 1955. The Central African Republic established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1975.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3; parishes, 75; priests, 201 (30 dioc., 171 rel.); sem., 65; p.d., 1; bros., 47; srs., 282; sch., 20; bap., 12,501; Caths., 348,264 (15.3%); tot. pop., 2,250,000.

Ceuta: Spanish possession (city) on the northern tip of Africa, south of Gibraltar. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Ceylon: See Sri Lanka, Republic of.

Chad: Republic (independent since 1960) in north-central Africa; former French possession; capital, N'Djamena (Fort Lamy). Evangelization began in 1929, leading to firm organization in 1947 and establishment of the hierarchy in 1955. Chad has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio, Central African Republic).

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (1 nat.); parishes, 12; priests, 169 (21 dioc., 148 rel.); sem., 15; bros., 40; srs., 225; sch., 54; bap., 10,034; Caths., 227,411 (5.2%); tot. pop., 4,310,000.

Chile: Republic on the southwestern coast of South America; capital, Santiago. Priests were with the Spanish conquistadores on their entrance into the territory early in the 16th century. The first parish was established in 1547 and the first bishopric in 1561. Overall organization of the Church took place later in the century. By 1650 most of the peaceful Indians in the central and northern areas were evangelized. Missionary work was more difficult in the southern region. Church activity was hampered during the campaign for independence, 1810 to 1818, and through the first years of the new government, to 1830. Later gains were made, into this century, but hindering factors were shortages of native clergy and religious and attempts by the government to control church administration through the patronage system in force while the country was under Spanish control. Separation of Church and state were decreed in the constitution of 1925. Church-state relations were strained during the regime of Marxist president Salvator Allende Gossens (1970-73). He was overthrown in a bloody coup and was reported to have committed suicide Sept. 11, 1973. Conditions remained unsettled under the military government which assumed control after the coup. Since 1974, the Chilean bishops have issued several statements criticizing government policies violating human rights and urging release of political prisoners. The Church-backed Vicariate of Solidarity was established in 1976 to give legal aid to political prisoners and aid their families. Chile maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 5; dioc., 14; prel., 3; v.a., 2; card., 1; abp., 4; bp., 22; parishes, 798; priests, 1,940 (709 dioc., 1,231 rel.); sem., 374; p.d., 193; bros., 369; srs., 4,991; sch., 903; bap., 174,538;

Caths., 9,282,455 (85.4%); tot. pop., 10,860,000.

China *(This article concerns mainland China which has been under Communist control since 1949):* People's Republic in eastern part of Asia; capital, Beijing (Peking). Christianity was introduced by Nestorians who had some influence on part of the area from 635 to 845 and again from the 11th century until 1368. John of Monte Corvino started a Franciscan mission in 1294; he was ordained an archbishop about 1307. Missionary activity involving more priests increased for a while thereafter but the Franciscan mission ended in 1368. The Jesuit Matteo Ricci initiated a remarkable period of activity in the 1580's. By 1700 the number of Catholics was reported to be 300,000. The Chinese Rites controversy, concerning the adaptation of rituals and other matters to Chinese traditions and practices, ran throughout the 17th century, ending in a negative decision by mission authorities in Rome. Bl. Francis de Capillas, the protomartyr of China, was killed in 1648. Persecution, a feature of Chinese history as recurrent as changes in dynasties, occurred several times in the 18th century and resulted in the departure of most missionaries from the country. The Chinese door swung open again in the 1840's and progress in evangelization increased with an extension of legal and social tolerance. At the turn of the 20th century, however, the Boxer Rebellion took one or the other kind of toll among an estimated 30,000 victims. Missionary work in the 1900's reached a new high in every respect before the disaster of persecution initiated by Communists before and especially since they established the republic in 1949. The Reds began a savage persecution as soon as they came into power. Among its results were the expulsion of over 5,000 foreign missionaries, 510 of whom were American priests, brothers and nuns; the arrest, imprisonment and harassment of all members of the native religious, clergy and hierarchy; the forced closing of 3,932 schools, 216 hospitals, 781 dispensaries, 254 orphanages, 29 printing presses and 55 periodicals; denial of the free exercise of religion to all the faithful; the detention of hundreds of priests, religious and lay persons in jail and their employment in slave labor; the proscription of the Legion of Mary and other Catholic Action groups for "counter-revolutionary activities" and "crimes against the new China"; complete outlawing of missionary work and pastoral activity. The government formally established a Patriotic Association of Chinese Catholics in July, 1957. Relatively few priests and lay persons joined the organization, which was condemned by Pius XII in 1958. The government formed the nucleus of what it hoped might become the hierarchy of a schismatic Chinese church by "electing" 26 bishops and having them consecrated validly but illicitly between Apr. 13, 1958, and Nov. 15, 1959, without the permission or approval of the Holy See. By Jan. 21, 1962, a total of 42 bishops were consecrated in this manner. In March, 1960, Bishop James E. Walsh, M.M., the last American missionary in China, was sentenced and placed in custody for a period of 20 years. He was released in the summer of 1970. There seemed to be an opening to the West by China in 1979. What this, along with renewed activity of the Patriotic Association in 1980, might mean for the Church in that country is open to question.

Archd., 20; dioc., 93; p.a., 29. No Catholic statistics are available. In 1949 there were between 3,500,000-4,000,000 Catholics, about .7 per cent of the total population; the 1969 "CSMC World Mission Map" estimated 3,200,000 Catholics, .5 per cent of the population. The latter figure is only an estimate; there is no way of knowing the actual situation. Tot. pop. (1979 est.), 958,230,000.

Colombia: Republic in northwest South America, with Atlantic and Pacific borders; capital, Bogota. Evangelization began in 1508. The first two dioceses were established in 1534. Vigorous development of the Church was reported by the middle of the 17th century despite obstacles posed by the multiplicity of Indian languages, government interference through patronage rights and otherwise, rivalry among religious orders and the small number of native priests among the predominantly Spanish clergy. Some persecution, including the confiscation of property, followed in the wake of the proclamation of independence from Spain in 1819. The Church was affected in many ways by the political and civil unrest of the nation through the 19th century and into the 20th. Various aspects of Church-state relations are regulated by a concordat with the Vatican signed July 12, 1973, and ratified July 2, 1975. The new concordat replaced one which had been in effect with some modifications since 1887. In late 1976, the bishops released a statement reaffirming their concern for social justice but rejecting actions of radical Catholic groups such as Priests for Latin America and Christians for Socialism as Marxist-oriented and destructive of Church unity. Colombia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 11; dioc., 30; prel., 2; v.a., 9; p.a., 7; card., 1; abp., 10; bp., 46; parishes, 2,185; priests, 5,080 (3,047 dioc., 2,033 rel.); sem., 999; p.d., 10; bros., 1,106; srs., 18,170; sch., 2,549; bap., 701,265; Caths., 24,614,400 (96%); tot. pop., 25,640,000.

Comoro Islands: Consists of main islands of Grande Comore, Anjouan, Moheli and Mayotte in Indian Ocean off southeast coast of Africa; capital, Moroni, Grande Comore Island. Former French territory; independent (July 6, 1975) except Mayotte which voted to

remain part of France. The majority of the population is Moslem. An apostolic administration for Catholics (formerly under administration of the Ambanja diocese, Madagascar) was established June 20, 1975.

A.a., 1; bp., 1; priests, 3 (rel.); bros., 1; srs., 1; bap., 7; Caths., 1,225 (.38%); tot. pop., 314,400.

Congo Republic: Republic (independent since 1960) in west central Africa; former French possession; capital, Brazzaville. Small-scale missionary work with little effect preceded modern evangelization dating from the 1880's. The work of the Church has been affected by political instability, Communist influence, tribalism and hostility to foreigners. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Congo established diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1977. (See Index for coverage of the papal visit to the Congo in 1980.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 2 (nat); parishes, 91; priests, 126 (52 dioc., 74 rel.); sem., 31; p.d., 2; bros., 17; srs., 89; bap., 11,775; Caths., 637,609 (44%); tot. pop., 1,446,762 (1980 Annuario Pontificio).

Cook Islands: Self-governing territory of New Zealand, an archipelago of small islands in Oceania. Evangelization by Protestant missionaries started in 1821, resulting in a predominantly Protestant population. The first Catholic missionary work began in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 13; priests, 13 (2 dioc., 11 rel.); bros., 3; srs., 13; sch., 3; bap., 82; Caths., 2,500 (11.3%); tot. pop., 21,790.

Costa Rica: Republic in Central America; capital, San Jose. Evangelization began about 1520 and proceeded by degrees to real development and organization of the Church in the 17th and 18th centuries. The republic became independent in 1838. Twelve years later church jurisdiction also became independent with the establishment of a bishopric in the present capital. Costa Rica maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; v.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 157; priests, 399 (253 dioc., 146 rel.); sem., 110; bros., 36; srs., 785; sch., 63; bap., 55,668; Caths., 1,971,230 (93.6%); tot. pop., 2,106,091.

Cuba: Republic under Communist dictatorship, south of Florida; capital, Havana. Effective evangelization began about 1514, leading eventually to the predominance of Catholicism on the island. Native vocations to the priesthood and religious life were unusually numerous in the 18th century but declined in the 19th. The island became independent of Spain in 1902 following the Spanish-American War. Fidel Castro took control of the government Jan. 1, 1959. In 1961, after Cuba was officially declared a socialist state, the University of Villanueva was closed, 350 Catholic schools were nationalized and 136 priests expelled. A greater number of foreign priests and religious had already left the country. Freedom of worship and religious instruction are limited to church premises and no social action is permitted the Church, which survives under surveillance. A new constitution approved in 1976 guaranteed freedom of conscience but restricted its exercise. Cuba maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 5 (new one erected in 1979); abp., 2; bp., 5; parishes, 221; priests, 203 (110 dioc., 93 rel.); sem., 40; bros., 27; srs., 217; bap., 21,760; Caths. (est.), 4,032,000 (42%); tot. pop., 9,600,000.

Cyprus: Republic in the eastern Mediterranean; capital, Nicosia. Christianity was preached on the island in apostolic times and has a continuous history from the fourth century. Latin and Eastern rites were established but the latter prevailed and became Orthodox after the schism of 1054. Roman and Orthodox Christians have suffered under many governments, particularly during the period of Turkish dominion from late in the 16th to late in the 19th centuries, and from differences between the 80 per cent Greek majority and the Turkish minority. About 80 per cent of the population are Orthodox. Cyprus established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973. Maronite Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the archdiocese of Cyprus (of the Maronites), whose archbishop resides in Lebanon. Roman Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Roman Rite patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Archd., 1 (Maronite); abp., 1 (resides in Lebanon); parishes, 9; priests, 24 (7 dioc., 17 rel.); bros., 3; srs., 96; sch., 18; bap., 95; Caths., 7,000 (1.1%); tot. pop., 640,000 (1978).

Czechoslovakia: Federal socialist republic (since 1969) in Central Europe, consisting of the Czech Socialist Republic, capital Prague; and the Slovak Socialist Republic, capital Bratislava. The republics have local autonomy but are subordinate to the Federal Assembly at Prague made up of representatives from both regions. The Czech and Slovak regions of the country have separate religious and cultural backgrounds. Christianity was introduced in Slovakia in the 8th century by Irish and German missionaries and the area was under the jurisdiction of German bishops. In 863, at the invitation of the Slovak ruler Rastislav who wanted to preserve the cultural and liturgical heritage of the people, Sts. Cyril and Methodius began pastoral and missionary work in the region, ministering to the people in their own language. The saints introduced Old Slovak (Old Church Slavonic) into the liturgy and did so much to evangelize the territory that they are venerated as the apostles of Slovakia. A diocese established at Nitra in 880 had a continuous history except for a century ending in 1024. The Church in Slovakia was severely tested by the Reforma-

tion and political upheavals. After World War I, when it became part of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, it was 75 per cent Catholic. In the Czech lands, the martyrdom of Prince Wenceslaus in 929 triggered the spread of Christianity. Prague has had a continuous history as a diocese since 973. A parish system was organized about the 13th century in Bohemia and Moravia, the land of the Czechs. Mendicant orders strengthened relations with the Latin Rite in the 13th century. In the next century the teachings of John Hus in Bohemia brought trouble to the Church in the forms of schism and heresy, and initiated a series of religious wars which continued for decades following his death at the stake in 1415. Church property was confiscated, monastic communities were scattered and even murdered, ecclesiastical organization was shattered, and so many of the faithful joined the Bohemian Brethren that Catholics became a minority. The Reformation, with the way prepared by the Hussites and cleared by other factors, affected the Church seriously. A Counter Reformation got underway in the 1560's and led to a gradual restoration through the thickets of Josephinism, the Enlightenment, liberalism and troubled politics. In 1920, two years after the establishment of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the schismatic Czechoslovak Church was proclaimed at Prague, resulting in numerous defections from the Catholic Church in the Czech region. In Ruthenia, 112,000 became Russian Orthodox between 1918 and 1930. Vigorous persecution of the church began in Slovakia before the end of World War II when Communists mounted a 1944 offensive against bishops, priests and religious. In 1945, church schools were nationalized, youth organizations were disbanded, the Catholic press was curtailed, the training of students for the priesthood was seriously impeded. Msgr. Josef Tiso, president of the Slovak Republic, was tried for "treason" in December, 1947, and was executed the following April. Between 1945 and 1949 approximately 10 per cent of the Slovak population spent some time in jail or a concentration camp. Persecution began later in the Czech part of the country, following the accession of the Gottwald regime to power early in 1948. Hospitals, schools and property were nationalized and Catholic organizations were liquidated. A puppet organization was formed in 1949 to infiltrate the Church and implement an unsuccessful plan for establishing a schismatic church. In the same year Archbishop Josef Beran of Prague was placed under house arrest. (He left the country in 1965, was made a cardinal, and died in 1969 in Rome.) A number of theatrical trials of bishops and priests were staged in 1950. All houses of religious were taken over between March, 1950, and the end of 1951. An Eastern Rite diocese, Presov, in Slovakia, was dissolved in 1950 and pressure was applied on the clergy and faithful to join the Orthodox Church. Diplomatic relations with Vatican City were terminated in 1950. About 3,000 priests were deprived of liberty in 1951 and attempts were made to force "peace priests" on the people. In 1958 it was reported that 450 to 500 priests were in jail; an undisclosed number of religious and Byzantine Rite priests had been deported; two bishops released from prison in 1956 were under house arrest; one bishop was imprisoned at Leopoldov and two at the Mirov reformatory. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, five of six dioceses were without ruling bishops; one archbishop and two bishops were active but subject to "supervision"; most of the clergy refused to join the "peace priests." In 1962 only three bishops were permitted to attend the first session of the Second Vatican Council. From January to October, 1968, Church-state relations improved to some extent under the Dubcek regime: a number of bishops were reinstated; some 3,000 priests were engaged in the pastoral ministry, although 1,500 were still barred from priestly work; the "peace priests" organization was disbanded; the Eastern Rite Church, with 147 parishes, was reestablished. In 1969, an end was ordered to rehabilitation trials for priests and religious, but no wholesale restoration of priests and religious to their proper ways of life and work was in prospect. In 1972 the government ordered the removal of nuns from visible but limited apostolates to farms and mental hospitals where they would be out of sight. In 1973, the government allowed the ordination of four bishops — one in the Czech region and three in the Slovak region. Reports from Slovakia late in the same year stated that authorities there had placed severe restrictions on the education of seminarians and the functioning of priests. Government restrictions continued to hamper the work of priests and nuns in recent years.

Archd., 3; dioc., 10; card., 1; bp., 6 (1 impeded); parishes, 4,189; priests, 3,995 (3,454 dioc., 541 rel.); sem., 243; bros., 43; srs., 5,115; bap., 127,782; Caths. (est.), 10,840,240 (71.6%); tot. pop., 15,140,000.

Dahomey: See Benin.

Danzig (Gdansk): Baltic seaport at the mouth of the Vistula River; incorporated into Poland after World War II. The diocese has a Christian history dating from the 10th century. Statistics are included in those for Poland.

Denmark, including the Faroe Islands and Greenland: Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe, north of West Germany; capital, Copenhagen. Christianity was introduced in the ninth century and the first diocese for the area was established in 831. Intensive evangelization and full-scale organi-

zation of the Church occurred from the second half of the 10th century and ushered in a period of great development and influence in the 12th and 13th centuries. Decline followed, resulting in almost total loss to the Church during the Reformation when Lutheranism became the national religion. Catholics were considered foreigners until religious freedom was legally assured in 1849. Modern development of the Church dates from the second half of the 19th century. About 95 per cent of the population are Evangelical Lutherans. Denmark has an apostolic delegate (to Scandinavia).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 52; priests, 114 (35 dioc., 79 rel.); sem., 3; bros., 7; srs., 480; sch., 36; Caths., 26,215 (.5%); tot. pop., 5,143,678.

Djibouti (formerly French Territory of Afars and Issas): Independent (1977) republic in east Africa, on the Gulf of Aden; capital, Djibouti. Christianity in the area, formerly part of Ethiopia, antedated but was overcome by the Arab invasion of 1200. Modern evangelization, begun in the latter part of the 19th century, had meager results. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The territory has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region).

Dioc., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 5; priests, 7 (1 dioc., 6 rel.); p.d., 1; bros., 7; srs., 23; sch., 14; bap., 38; Caths., 12,000; tot. pop., 300,000.

Dominica: Independent (Nov. 3, 1978) state in Caribbean; capital, Roseau. Evangelization began in 1642.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 16; priests, 26 (3 dioc., 23 rel.); sem., 1; p.d., 1; bros., 4; srs., 36; sch., 6; bap., 1,355; Caths., 65,000 (86.6%); tot. pop., 75,000.

Dominican Republic: Caribbean republic on the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, bordering on Haiti; capital, Santo Domingo. Evangelization began shortly after discovery by Columbus in 1492 and church organization, the first in America, was established by 1510. Catholicism is the state religion. The Dominican Republic maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 10; parishes, 200; priests, 481 (116 dioc., 365 rel.); sem., 119; p.d., 27; bros., 63; srs., 1,388; sch., 294; bap., 95,951; Caths., 4,823,304 (93.2%); tot. pop., 5,174,293.

Ecuador: Republic on the west coast of South America; capital, Quito. Evangelization began in the 1530's. The first diocese was established in 1545. A synod, one of the first in the Americas, was held in 1570 or 1594. Multiphased missionary work, spreading from the coastal and mountain regions into the Amazon, made the Church highly influential during the colonial period. The Church was practically enslaved by the constitution enacted in 1824, two years after Ecuador, as part of Colombia, gained independence from Spain. Some change for the better took place later in the century, but from 1891 until the 1930's the Church labored under serious liabilities imposed by liberal governments. The concordat of 1866 was violated; foreign missionaries were barred from the country for some time; the property of religious orders was confiscated; education was taken over by the state; traditional state support was refused; legal standing was denied; attempts to control church offices were made through insistence on rights of patronage. A period of harmony and independence for the Church began after agreement was reached on Church-state relations in 1937. Ecuador maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 10; prel., 1; v.a., 5; p.a., 3; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 22; parishes, 693; priests, 1,394 (619 dioc., 775 rel.); sem., 78; p.d., 6; bros., 331; srs., 3,781; sch., 971; bap., 216,559; Caths., 7,033,626 (91%); tot. pop., 7,726,851.

Egypt, Arab Republic of: Republic in northeastern Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean; capital, Cairo. Alexandria was the influential hub of a Christian community established by the end of the second century; it became a patriarchate and the center of the Coptic Church, and had great influence on the spread of Christianity in various parts of Africa; Monasticism developed from desert communities of hermits in the third and fourth centuries. Arianism was first preached in Egypt in the 320's. In the fifth century, the Coptic church went Monophysite through failure to accept doctrine formulated by the Council of Chalcedon in 451 with respect to the two natures of Christ. The country was thoroughly Arabized after 640 and was under the rule of Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1798. English influence was strong during the 19th century. A monarchy established in 1922 lasted about 30 years, ending with the proclamation of a republic in 1953-54. By that time Egypt had become the leader of pan-Arabism against Israel. It waged two unsuccessful wars against Israel in 1948-49 and 1967. Between 1958 and 1961 it was allied with Syria and Yemen, in the United Arab Republic. Islam, the religion of some 90 percent of the population, is the state religion. Egypt maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 2 (Alexandria for the Copts and for the Melkites); dioc., 6; v.a., 3; card., 1; bp., 10; parishes, 205; priests, 337 (168 dioc., 169 rel.); sem., 69; p.d., 1; bros., 74; srs., 1,702; sch., 213; bap., 2,344; Caths., 146,517 (.36%); tot. pop., 39,640,000.

El Salvador: Republic in Central America; capital, San Salvador. Evangelization affecting the whole territory followed Spanish occupation in the 1520's. The country was administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala until 1821 when independence from Spain was declared and it was annexed to Mexico. El Salvador joined the Central American Federation in 1825, decreed its own

independence in 1841 and became a republic formally in 1856. In recent years, Church efforts to achieve social justice have resulted in persecution of the Church. (See Index for coverage of the assassination of Archbishop Romero and other 1980 events.) El Salvador maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; bp., 5; parishes, 229; priests, 378 (176 dioc., 202 rel.); sem., 72; bros., 69; srs., 749; sch., 159; bap., 112,731; Caths., 3,878,476 (91.8%); tot. pop., 4,224,612.

England: Center of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland, off the northwestern coast of Europe; capital, London. The arrival of St. Augustine of Canterbury and a band of monks in 597 marked the beginning of evangelization. Real organization of the Church took place some years after the Synod of Whitby, held in 663. Heavy losses were sustained in the wake of the Danish invasion in the 780's, but recovery starting from the time of Alfred the Great and dating especially from the middle of the 10th century led to Christianization of the whole country and close Church-state relations. The Norman Conquest of 1066 opened the Church in England to European influence. The 13th century was climactic, but decline had already set in by 1300 when the country had an all-time high of 17,000 religious. In the 14th century, John Wycliff presaged the Protestant Reformation. Henry VIII, failing in 1529 to gain annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, refused to acknowledge papal authority over the Church in England, had himself proclaimed its head, suppressed all houses of religious, and persecuted persons — Sts. Thomas More and John Fisher, among others — for not subscribing to the Oath of Supremacy and Act of Succession. He held the line on other-than-papal doctrine, however, until his death in 1547. Doctrinal aberrations were introduced during the reign of Edward VI (1547-53), through the Order of Communion, two books of Common Prayer, and the Articles of the Established Church. Mary Tudor's attempted Catholic restoration (1553-58) was a disaster, resulting in the deaths of more than 300 Protestants. Elizabeth (1558-1603) firmed up the Established Church with formation of a hierarchy, legal enactments and multi-phased persecution. One hundred and 11 priests and 62 lay persons were among the casualties of persecution during the underground Catholic revival which followed the return to England of missionary priests from France and The Lowlands. Several periods of comparative toleration ensued after Elizabeth's death. The first of several apostolic vicariates was established in 1685; this form of church government was maintained until the restoration of the hierarchy and diocesan organization in 1850. The revolution of 1688 and subsequent developments to about 1781 subjected Catholics to a wide variety of penal laws and disabilities in religious, civic and social life. The situation began to improve in 1791, and from 1801 Parliament frequently considered proposals for the repeal of penal laws against Catholics. The Act of Emancipation restored citizenship rights to Catholics in 1829. Restrictions remained in force for some time afterwards, however, on public religious worship and activity. The hierarchy was restored in 1850. Since then the Catholic Church, existing side by side with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, has followed a general pattern of growth and development. England has a diplomatic minister to Vatican City; there is an apostolic delegate in England.

Archd., 4; dioc., 15; ap. ex., 1; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 33; parishes, 2,520; priests, 6,164 (4,134 dioc., 2,030 rel.); sem., 461; p.d., 38; srs., 11,097; sch., 2,572; bap., 68,672; Caths., 4,032,289 (8.7%); tot. pop., 46,369,240.

Equatorial Guinea: Republic on the west coast of Africa, consisting of Rio Muni on the mainland and the islands of Fernando Po and Annobon in the Gulf of Guinea: capital, Malabo (Santa Isabel). Evangelization began in 1841. Repressive measures were enacted against the Church after the country became independent of Spain in 1968. Developments following the August, 1979, overthrow of President Francisco Macias Nguema indicated some measure of improvement in Church-state relations. Equatorial Guinea has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat., restored to his see of Bata, August, 1980); parishes, 20; priests, 23 (14 dioc., 9 rel.); sem., 9; bros., 5; srs., 33; bap., 6,799; Caths., 240,000 (73%); tot. pop., 330,000.

Estonia: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in 1941; capital Tallinn. Catholicism was introduced in the 11th and 12th centuries. Jurisdiction over the area was made directly subject to the Holy See in 1215. Lutheran penetration was general in the Reformation period and Russian Orthodox influence was strong from early in the 18th century until 1917 when independence was attained. The first of several apostolic administrators was appointed in 1924. The small Catholic community was hard hit during and since Russian occupation in 1941. The Russian takeover of Estonia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Ethiopia (Abyssinia): Constitutional monarchy in northeast Africa; capital, Addis Ababa. The country was evangelized by missionaries from Egypt in the fourth century and had a bishop by about 340. Following the lead of its parent body, the Egyptian (Coptic) Church, the Church in the area succumbed to the Monophysite heresy in the sixth century.

Catholic influence was negligible for centuries. An ordinariate for the Ethiopian Rite was established in Eritrea in 1930. An apostolic delegation was set up in Addis Ababa in 1937 and several jurisdictions were organized, some under the Congregation for the Oriental Churches and others under the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples. Most of the Catholics in the country are in the former Italian colony of Eritrea. Ethiopia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; v.a., 4; p.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 5; parishes, 163; priests, 465 (155 dioc., 310 rel.); sem. 72; bros., 115; srs., 780; sch., 233; bap., 10,763; Caths., 200,905 (.7%); tot. pop., 29,647,000.

Falkland Islands: British colony off the southern tip of South America.

P.a., 1; parish, 1; priests, 2 (rel.); bap., 5; Caths., 192; tot. pop., 1,900.

Faroe Islands: Island group in North Atlantic; Danish possession. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Copenhagen diocese.

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); srs., 12; sch., 2; Caths., 100; tot. pop., 41,000 (1978).

Fiji: Independent member of the British Commonwealth, 100 inhabited islands in the southwest Pacific; capital, Suva. Marist missionaries began work in 1844 after Methodism had been firmly established. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1863. The hierarchy was established in 1966. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1978.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 33; priests, 71 (16 dioc., 55 rel.); sem., 7; bros., 38; srs., 257; sch., 55; bap., 1,807; Caths., 51,894 (8.5%); tot. pop., 611,826.

Finland: Republic in northern Europe; capital, Helsinki. Swedes evangelized the country in the 12th century. The Reformation swept the country, resulting in the prohibition of Catholicism in 1595, general reorganization of ecclesiastical life and affairs, and dominance of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Catholics were given religious liberty in 1781 but missionaries and conversions were forbidden by law. The first Finnish priest since the Reformation was ordained in 1903 in Paris. A vicariate apostolic for Finland was erected in 1920. A law on religious liberty, enacted in 1923, banned the foundation of monasteries. Finland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 18 (2 dioc., 16 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 33; sch., 2; bap., 60; Caths., 3,221 (.06%); tot. pop., 4,758,449.

France: Republic in western Europe; capital, Paris. Christianity was known around Lyons by the middle of the second century. By 250 there were 30 bishoprics. The hierarchy reached a fair degree of organization by the end of the fourth century. Vandals and Franks subsequently invaded the territory and caused barbarian turmoil and doctrinal problems because of their Arianism. The Frankish nation was converted following the baptism of Clovis about 496. Christianization was complete by some time in the seventh century. From then on the Church, its leaders and people, figured in virtually every important development — religious, cultural, political and social — through the periods of the Carolingians, feudalism, the Middle Ages and monarchies to the end of the 18th century. The great University of Paris became one of the intellectual centers of the 13th century. Churchmen and secular rulers were involved with developments surrounding the Avignon residence of the popes and curia from 1309 until near the end of the 14th century and with the disastrous Western Schism that followed. Strong currents of Gallicanism and conciliarism ran through ecclesiastical and secular circles in France; the former was an ideology and movement to restrict papal control of the Church in the country, the latter sought to make the pope subservient to a general council. Calvinism invaded the country about the middle of the 16th century and won a strong body of converts. Jansenism with its rigorous spirit and other aberrations appeared in the next century, to be followed by the highly influential Enlightenment. The Revolution which started in 1789 and was succeeded by the Napoleonic period completely changed the status of the Church, taking a toll of numbers by persecution and defection and disenfranchising the Church in practically every way. Throughout the 19th century the Church was caught up in the whirl of imperial and republican developments and made the victim of official hostility, popular indifference and liberal opposition. In this century, the Church has struggled with problems involving the heritage of the Revolution and its aftermath, the alienation of intellectuals, liberalism, the estrangement of the working classes because of the Church's former identification with the ruling class, and the massive needs of contemporary society. France maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for coverage of the papal visit to France in 1980.)

Archd., 18; dioc., 75; prel., 1; ap. ex., 2; ord., 1; card., 7; abp., 16; bp., 98; parishes, 38,197; priests, 40,680 (33,442 dioc., 7,238 rel.); sem., 1,320; p.d., 57; bros., 5,003; srs., 87,891; sch., 9,566; bap., 529,827; Caths., 45,102,000 (84.9%); tot. pop., 53,105,000 (1978 figures, except for hierarchy).

Gabon: Republic on the west coast of Equatorial Africa; capital, Libreville. Sporadic missionary effort took place before 1881 when effective evangelization began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Gabon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (nat.); parishes, 56; priests, 107 (28 dioc., 79 rel.); sem., 14; bros., 39; srs., 151; sch., 264;

bap., 8,276; Caths., 415,461 (57.1%); tot. pop., 727,515 (population figures were compiled from 1980 Annuario Pontificio; other sources report total population of 530-560,000 with an estimated Catholic percentage of 25 to 45%).

Gambia, The: Republic (1970) on the northwestern coast of Africa, smallest state in Africa, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Banjui. The country was under the jurisdiction of a vicariate apostolic until 1931. The hierarchy was established in 1957. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1978.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 20 (rel.); sem. 14; bros., 1; srs., 21; sch., 40; bap., 625; Caths., 12,300 (2.1%); tot. pop., 575,938.

Germany: Country in northern Europe partitioned in 1949 into the Communist German Democratic Republic in the East (capital, East Berlin) and the German Federal Republic in the West (capital, Bonn). Christianity was introduced in the third century, if not earlier. Trier, which became a center for missionary activity, had a bishop by 400. Visigoth invaders introduced Arianism in the fifth century but were converted in the seventh century by the East Franks, Celtic and other missionaries. St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, established real ecclesiastical organization in the eighth century. The Church had great influence during the Carolingian period. Bishops from that time onward began to act in dual roles as pastors and rulers, a state of affairs which led inevitably to confusion and conflict in Church-state relations and perplexing problems of investiture. The Church developed strength and vitality through the Middle Ages but succumbed to abuses which antedated and prepared the ground for the Reformation. Luther's actions from 1517 made Germany a confessional battleground. Religious strife continued until conclusion of the Peace of Westphalia at the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648. Nearly a century earlier the Peace of Augsburg (1555) had been designed, without success, to assure a degree of tranquillity by recognizing the legitimacy of different religious confessions in different states, depending on the decisions of princes. The implicit principle that princes should control the churches emerged in practice into the absolutism and Josephinism of subsequent years. St. Peter Canisius and his fellow Jesuits spearheaded a Counter Reformation in the second half of the 16th century. Before the end of the century, however, 70 per cent of the population of north and central Germany were Lutheran. Calvinism also had established a strong presence. The Church gained internal strength in a defensive position. Through much of the 19th century, however, its influence was eclipsed by Protestant intellectuals and other influences. It suffered some impoverishment also as a result of shifting boundaries and the secularization of property shortly after 1800. It came under direct attack in the Kulturkampf of the 1870's but helped to generate the opposition which resulted in a dampening of the campaign of Bismarck against it. Despite action by Catholics on the social front and other developments, discrimination against the Church spilled over into the 20th century and lasted beyond World War I. Catholics in politics struggled with others to pull the country through numerous postwar crises. The dissolution of the Center Party, agreed to by the bishops in 1933 without awareness of the ultimate consequences, contributed negatively to the rise of Hitler to supreme power. Church officials protested the Nazi anti-Church and anti-Semitic actions, but to no avail. After World War II Christian leadership had much to do with the recovery of Western Germany. East Germany, gone Communist under Russian auspices, initiated a program of control and repression of the Church in 1948 and 1949. With no prospect of success for measures designed to split bishops, priests, religious and lay persons, the regime has concentrated most of its attention on mind control, especially of the younger generation, by the elimination of religious schools, curtailment of freedom for religious instruction and formation, severe restriction of the religious press, and the substitution since the mid-50's of youth initiation and Communist ceremonies for the rites of baptism, confirmation, marriage, and funerals. Bishops are generally forbidden to travel outside the Republic. The number of priests is decreasing, partly because of reduced seminary enrollments ordered by the government since 1958. In 1973, the Vatican appointed three apostolic administrators and one auxiliary (all titular bishops) for the areas of three West German dioceses located in East Germany. West Germany maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

West Germany: Archd., 5; dioc., 17 (includes Berlin which covers part of East Germany); ap., ex., 1; card., 4; abp., 3; bp., 60; parishes, 11,763; priests, 23,086 (17,143 dioc., 5,943 rel.); sem., 2,515; p.d., 463; bros., 2,900; srs., 65,538; sch., 1,002; bap., 247,961; Caths., 28,751,000 (46.8%); tot. pop., 61,396,000. (1978, except for hierarchy).

East Germany: Dioc., 1 (Meissen); a.a., 1 (Gorlitz; there are also 3 territories with apostolic administrators); bp., 9; parishes, 920; priests, 1,520 (1,280 dioc., 240 rel.); sem., 174; p.d., 26; bros., 56; srs., 3,244; bap., 9,178; Caths., 1,279,000 (7.6%); tot. pop., 16,765,000. (1978, except for hierarchy).

Ghana: Republic on the western coast of Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Accra. Priests visited the country in 1482, 11 years after discovery by the Portuguese, but missionary effort — hindered by the slave

trade and other factors — was slight until 1880 when systematic evangelization began. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1879. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Ghana maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for coverage of the papal visit to Ghana in 1980.)

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 7 (nat.); parishes, 143; priests, 409 (163 dioc., 246 rel.); sem., 206; bros., 103; srs., 407; sch., 1,805; bap., 38,765; Caths., 1,296,532 (12.3%); tot. pop., 10,480,000.

Gibraltar: British colony on the tip of the Spanish Peninsula on the Mediterranean. Evangelization took place after the Moors were driven out near the end of the 15th century. The Church was hindered by the British who acquired the colony in 1713. Most of the Catholics were, and are, Spanish and Italian immigrants and their descendants. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1817. The diocese was erected in 1910.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 4; priests, 14 (13 dioc., 1 rel.); sem., 2; srs., 23; sch., 2; bap., 325; Caths., 21,197 (71.9%); tot. pop., 30,197.

Gilbert Islands: See Kiribati.

Greece, including Crete: Kingdom in southeastern Europe on the Balkan Peninsula; capital, Athens. St. Paul preached the Gospel at Athens and Corinth on his second missionary journey and visited the country again on his third tour. Other Apostles may have passed through also. Two bishops from Greece attended the First Council of Nicaea. After the division of the Roman Empire, the Church remained Eastern in rite and later broke ties with Rome as a result of the schism of 1054. A Latin-Rite jurisdiction was set up during the period of the Latin Empire of Constantinople, 1204-1261, but crumbled afterwards. Unity efforts of the Council of Florence had poor results. The country now has Greek Catholic and Latin jurisdictions. The Greek Orthodox Church is predominant. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1980.

Archd., 4; dioc., 4; v.a., 1; ap. ex., 1; ord., 1; abp., 3; bp., 2; parishes, 72; priests, 102 (61 dioc., 41 rel.); sem., 6; bros., 45; srs., 161; sch., 36; bap., 350; Caths., 46,243 (.5%); tot. pop., 9,300,000.

Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat): Danish island province northeast of North America; granted self rule in 1979; capital, Nuuk (Godthaab). Catholicism was introduced about 1000. The first diocese was established in 1124 and a line of bishops dated from then until 1537. The first known churches in the western hemisphere, dating from about the 11th century, were on Greenland; the remains of 19 have been unearthed. The departure of Scandinavians and spread of the Reformation reduced the Church to nothing. The Moravian Brethren evangelized the Eskimos from the 1720's to 1901. By 1930 the Danish Church — Evangelical Lutheran — was in full possession. Since 1930 priests have been in Greenland, which is part of the Copenhagen diocese. There are about 60 Catholics in the area.

Grenada: Independent island state in the West Indies; capital, St. George's. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 20; priests, 22 (6 dioc., 16 rel.); sem., 3; p.d., 2; bros., 7; srs., 23; sch., 33; bap., 1,360; Caths., 69,031; tot. pop., 110,445.

Guadeloupe: French overseas department in the Leeward Islands of the West Indies; capital, Basse-Terre. Catholicism was introduced in the islands in the 16th century.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 46; priests, 89 (49 dioc., 40 rel.); sem., 6; bros., 6; srs., 203; sch., 22; bap., 4,957; Caths., 300,000; tot. pop., 370,000.

Guam: U.S. territory in the southwest Pacific; capital, Agana. The first Mass was offered in the Mariana Islands in 1521. The islands were evangelized by the Jesuits, from 1668, and other missionaries. The first native Micronesian bishop was ordained in 1970.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 35; priests, 57 (21 dioc., 36 rel.); sem., 4; p.d., 10; bros., 8; srs., 138; sch., 14; bap., 2,530; Caths., 120,659; tot. pop., 129,428.

Guatemala: Republic in Central America; capital, Guatemala City. Evangelization dates from the beginning of Spanish occupation in 1524. The first diocese, for all Central American territories administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala, was established in 1534. The country became independent in 1839, following annexation to Mexico in 1821, secession in 1823 and membership in the Central American Federation from 1825. In 1870, a government installed by a liberal revolution repudiated the concordat of 1853 and took active measures against the Church. Separation of Church and state was decreed; religious orders were suppressed and their property seized; priests and religious were exiled; schools were secularized. Full freedom was subsequently granted. Guatemala maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; prel., 2; a.a., 2; card., 1; bp., 12; parishes, 336; priests, 679 (217 dioc., 462 rel.); sem., 84; p.d., 3; bros., 118; srs., 1,121; sch., 246; bap., 185,155; Caths. 5,667,000 (88%); tot. pop. 6,436,000. (Catholic and total population figures are from 1977 Statistical Yearbook of the Church; others are from 1980 Annuario Pontificio.)

Guiana, French (Cayenne): French overseas department on the northeast coast of South America; capital, Cayenne. Catholicism was introduced in the 17th century. The Cayenne diocese was established in 1956.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 27; priests, 26 (6

dioc., 20 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 85; sch., 7; bap., 1,102; Caths., 49,000; tot. pop., 62,000.

Guinea: Republic on the west coast of Africa; capital, Conakry. Occasional missionary work followed exploration by the Portuguese about the middle of the 15th century; organized effort dates from 1877. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Following independence from France in 1958, Catholic schools were nationalized, youth organizations banned and missionaries restricted. Foreign missionaries were expelled in 1967. Archbishop Tchidimbo of Conakry, sentenced to life imprisonment in 1971 on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the government, was released in August, 1979; he resigned his see. Guinea has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; p.a., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 28; priests, 19 (18 dioc., 1 rel.); sem., 14; bros., 1; srs., 22; bap., 914; Caths., 43,508 (.9%); tot. pop., 4,650,000. (Some statistics date from 1968.)

Guinea-Bissau (formerly Portuguese Guinea): Independent state on the west coast of Africa; capital, Bissau. Catholicism was introduced in the second half of the 15th century but limited missionary work, hampered by the slave trade, had meager results. Missionary work in this century dates from 1933. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1955 (made a diocese in 1977). Guinea-Bissau has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 15; priests, 36 (rel); bros., 11; srs., 16; bap., 759; Caths., 41,000; tot. pop., 650,000 (some figures are from 1975).

Guyana: Republic on the northern coast of South America; capital, Georgetown. In 1899 the Catholic Church and other churches were given equal status with the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, which had sole rights up to that time. Most of the Catholics are Portuguese. The Georgetown diocese was established in 1956, 10 years before Guyana became independent of England. The first native bishop was appointed in 1971. Schools were nationalized in 1976.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 26; priests, 61 (8 dioc., 53 rel.); sem., 3; bros., 6; srs., 53; bap., 2,253; Caths., 94,500 (11.5%); tot. pop., 820,000.

Haiti: Caribbean republic on the western third of Hispaniola adjacent to the Dominican Republic; capital, Port-au-Prince. Evangelization followed discovery by Columbus in 1492. Capuchins and Jesuits did most of the missionary work in the 18th century. From 1804, when independence was declared, until 1860, the country was in schism. Relations were regularized by a concordat concluded in 1860, when an archdiocese and four dioceses were established. Factors hindering the development of the Church have been a shortage of native clergy, inadequate religious instruction and the prevalence of voodoo. Political upheavals in the 1960's had serious effects on the Church. Haiti maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1; bp., 7; parishes, 186; priests, 387 (184 dioc., 203 rel.); sem., 85; p.d., 2; bros., 207; srs., 860; sch., 709; bap., 104,076; Caths., 4,725,634 (83%); tot. pop. 5,691,412 (1980 Annuario Pontificio figures; other sources give lower population figures with the percentage of Catholics ranging from 80 to 90%).

Honduras: Republic in Central America; capital, Tegucigalpa. Evangelization preceded establishment of the first diocese in the 16th century. Under Spanish rule and after independence from 1823, the Church held a favored position until 1880 when equal legal status was given to all religions. Honduras maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; prel., 1; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 109; priests, 229 (73 dioc., 156 rel.); sem., 24; p.d., 1; bros., 20; srs., 278; sch., 52; bap., 118,891; Caths., 3,087,840 (92%); tot. pop., 3,360,000.

Hong Kong: British crown colony at the mouth of the Canton River, adjacent to the southeast Chinese province of Kwangtung. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1841. Members of the Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions began work there in 1858. The Hong Kong diocese was erected in 1946.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 29; priests, 351 (71 dioc., 280 rel.); sem., 16; bros., 111; srs., 774; sch., 311; bap., 5,637; Caths., 258,817 (5.5%); tot. pop., 4,720,000.

Hungary: People's republic in east central Europe; capital, Budapest. The early origins of Christianity in the country, whose territory was subject to a great deal of change, is not known. Magyars accepted Christianity about the end of the 10th century. St. Stephen I (d. 1038) promoted its spread and helped to organize some of its historical dioceses. Bishops early became influential in politics as well as in the Church. For centuries the country served as a buffer for the Christian West against barbarians from the East, notably the Mongols in the 13th century. Religious orders, whose foundations started from the 1130's, provided the most effective missionaries, pastors and teachers. Outstanding for years were the Franciscans and Dominicans; the Jesuits were noted for their work in the Counter-Reformation from the second half of the 16th century onwards. Hussites and Waldensians prepared the way for the Reformation which struck at almost the same time as the Turks. The Reformation made considerable progress after 1526, resulting in the conversion of large numbers to Lutheranism and Calvinism by the end of the century. Most of them or their descendants returned to the Church later, but many Magyars remained staunch Calvinists. Turks

repressed the churches, Protestant as well as Catholic, during a reign of 150 years but they managed to survive. Domination of the Church was one of the objectives of government policy during the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II in the second half of the 18th century; their Josephinism affected Church-state relations until the first World War. More than 100,000 Eastern Rite schismatics were reunited with Rome about the turn of the 18th century. Secularization increased in the second half of the 19th century, which also witnessed the birth of many new Catholic organizations and movements to influence life in the nation and the Church. Catholics were involved in the social chaos and anti-religious atmosphere of the years following World War I, struggling with their compatriots for religious as well as political survival. After World War II Communist strength, which had manifested itself with less intensity earlier in the century, was great long before it forced the legally elected president out of office in 1947 and imposed a Soviet type of constitution on the country in 1949. The campaign against the Church started with the disbanding of Catholic organizations in 1946. In 1948, "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization, was taken over and all Catholic schools, colleges and institutions were suppressed. Interference in church administration and attempts to split the bishops preceded the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty on Dec. 26, 1948, and his sentence to life imprisonment in 1949. (He was free for a few days during the unsuccessful uprising of 1956. He then took up residence at the U.S. Embassy in Budapest where he remained until September, 1971, when he was permitted to leave the country. He died in 1975 in Vienna.) In 1950, religious orders and congregations were suppressed and 10,000 religious were interned. At least 30 priests and monks were assassinated, jailed or deported. About 4,000 priests and religious were confined in jail or concentration camps. The government sponsored a national "Progressive Catholic" church and captive organizations for priests and "Catholic Action," which attracted only a small minority. Signs were clear in 1965 and 1966 that a 1964 agreement with the Holy See regarding episcopal appointments had settled nothing. Six bishops were appointed by the Holy See and some other posts were filled, but none of the prelates were free from government surveillance and harassment. Four new bishops were appointed by the Holy See in January and ordained in Budapest in February, 1969; three elderly prelates resigned their sees. Shortly thereafter, peace priests complained that the "too Roman" new bishops would not deal with them. Talks between Vatican and Hungarian representatives during the past several years have resulted in the appointment of bishops to fill all of Hungary's 11 residential sees.

Archd., 3; dioc., 8; abb., 1; ap. ex., 1; card, 1; abp., 2; bp., 16; parishes, 2,185; priests, 3,269 (3,134 dioc., 135 rel.); sem., 270; bros., 26; srs., 55; sch., 11; bap., 85,947; Caths., 6,500,000 (60.8%); tot. pop., 10,690,000.

Iceland: Island republic between Norway and Greenland; capital, Reykjavik. Irish hermits were there in the eighth century. Missionaries subsequently evangelized the island and Christianity was officially accepted about 1000. The first bishop was ordained in 1056. The Black Death had dire effects and spiritual decline set in during the 15th century. Lutheranism was introduced from Denmark between 1537 and 1552 and made the official religion. Some Catholic missionary work was done in the 19th century. Religious freedom was granted to the few Catholics in 1874. A vicariate was erected in 1929 (made a diocese in 1968). Iceland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 7 (1 dioc., 6 rel.); sem., 4; srs., 53; sch., 3; bap., 12; Caths., 1,439; tot. pop., 225,000.

India: Republic on the subcontinent of south central Asia, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, New Delhi. Long-standing tradition credits the Apostle Thomas with the introduction of Christianity in the Kerala area. Evangelization followed the establishment of Portuguese posts and the conquest of Goa in 1510. Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and members of other religious orders figured in the early missionary history. An archdiocese for Goa, with two suffragan sees, was set up in 1558. Five provincial councils were held between 1567 and 1606. The number of Catholics in 1572 was estimated to be 280,000. This figure rose to 800,000 in 1700 and declined to 500,000 in 1800. Missionaries had some difficulties with the British East India Co. which exercised virtual government control from 1757 to 1858. They also had trouble because of a conflict that developed between policies of the Portuguese government, which pressed its rights of patronage in episcopal and clerical appointments, and the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, which sought greater freedom of action in the same appointments. This struggle eventuated in the schism of Goa between 1838 and 1857. In 1886, when the number of Catholics was estimated to be one million, the hierarchy for India and Ceylon was restored. Jesuits contributed greatly to the development of Catholic education from the second half of the 19th century. A large percentage of the Catholic population is located around Goa and Kerala and farther south. The country is predominantly Hindu. India maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. So-called anti-conversion laws in effect in several states have had a restrictive effect on pastoral ministry and social service.

Patriarchate, 1 (titular of East Indies); archd., 19; dioc., 88; p.a., 2; card., 2; abp., 16; bp., 85; parishes, 4,431; priests, 10,642 (6,453 dioc., 4,189 rel.); sem., 4,662; p.d., 16; bros., 2,555; srs., 43,951; sch., 8,545; bap., 274,172; Caths., 9,704,000 (1.6%); tot. pop., 625,818,000 (1978, except for jurisdictions, hierarchy).

Indonesia: Republic southeast of Asia, consisting of some 3,000 islands including Kalimantan (most of Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Java, the Lesser Sundas, Moluccas, Sumatra, Timor and West Irian (Irian Jaya, western part of New Guinea); capital, Jakarta. Evangelization by the Portuguese began about 1511. St. Francis Xavier, greatest of the modern missionaries, spent some 14 months in the area. Christianity was strongly rooted in some parts of the islands by 1600. Islam's rise to dominance began at this time. The Dutch East Indies Co., which gained effective control in the 17th century, banned evangelization by Catholic missionaries for some time but Dutch secular and religious priests managed to resume the work. A vicariate of Batavia for all the Dutch East Indies was set up in 1841. About 90 per cent of the population is Moslem. The hierarchy was established in 1961. Indonesia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 7; dioc., 24; p.a., 2; card., 1; abp., 6; bp., 21; parishes, 361; priests, 1,526 (165 dioc., 1,361 rel.); sem., 358; p.d., 8; bros., 686; srs., 3,853; sch., 4,021; bap., 135,780; Caths., 3,024,000 (2.1%); tot. pop., 143,282,000. (Statistics for former Portuguese Timor which was annexed by Indonesia in 1976 are listed separately; see Timor, Eastern.)

Iran: Constitutional monarchy in southwestern Asia, between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf; capital, Teheran. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in this area outside the (then) Roman Empire. They suffered persecution in the fourth century and were then cut off from the outside world. Nestorianism was generally professed in the late fifth century. Islam became dominant after 640. Some later missionary work was attempted but without success. Religious liberty was granted in 1834, but Catholics were the victims of a massacre in 1918. Islam is the religion of perhaps 98 per cent of the population. In 1964 the country had 100,000 Monophysites, the largest group of Christians, and some 20,000 Nestorians. Catholics belong to the Latin, Armenian and Chaldean rites. Iran (Persia until 1935) maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. In developments connected with the Islamic revolution in the summer of 1980, Archbishop William Barden of Ispahan and several Salesians were expelled, and Catholic schools were closed.

Archd., 4; dioc., 2; abp., 4; bp., 1; parishes, 24; priests, 64 (17 dioc., 47 rel.); sem., 1; p.d., 1; bros., 3; srs., 71; sch., 17; bap., 491; Caths., 25,900 (.1%); tot. pop., 35,210,000.

Iraq: Republic in southwestern Asia, between Iran and Saudi Arabia; capital, Baghdad. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in the area, whose history resembles that of Iran. Catholics belong to the Armenian, Chaldean, Latin and Syrian rites; Chaldeans are most numerous. Islam is the religion of some 90 per cent of the population. Iraq maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 9; dioc., 5; mission "sui juris," 1; patriarch, 1; abp., 9; bp., 4; parishes, 81; priests, 148 (115 dioc., 33 rel.); sem., 22; bros., 22; srs., 212; bap., 5,032; Caths. (approx.), 300,000; tot. pop., 12,300,000.

Ireland: Republic in the British Isles; capital, Dublin. St. Patrick, who is venerated as the apostle of Ireland, evangelized parts of the island for some years after the middle of the fifth century. Conversion of the island was not accomplished, however, until the seventh century or later. Celtic monks were the principal missionaries. The Church was organized along monastic lines at first, but a movement developed in the 11th century for the establishment of jurisdiction along episcopal lines. By that time many Roman usages had been adopted. The Church gathered strength during the period from the Norman Conquest of England to the reign of Henry VIII despite a wide variety of rivalries, wars, and other disturbances. Henry introduced an age of repression of the faith which continued for many years under several of his successors. The Irish suffered from proscription of the Catholic faith, economic and social disabilities, subjection to absentee landlords and a plantation system designed to keep them from owning property, and actual persecution which took an uncertain toll of lives up until about 1714. Most of those living in the northern part of Ireland became Anglican and Presbyterian in the 1600's but the south remained strong in faith. Some penal laws remained in force until emancipation in 1829. Nearly 100 years later Ireland was divided by two enactments which made Northern Ireland, consisting of six counties, part of the United Kindgom (1920) and gave dominion status to the Irish Free State, made up of the other 26 counties (1922). This state (Eire, in Gaelic) was proclaimed the Republic of Ireland in 1949. The Catholic Church predominates but religious freedom is guaranteed for all. Ireland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 23; card., 1; abp., 4; bp., 30; parishes, 1,289; priests, 5,892 (3,772 dioc., 2,120 rel.); sem., 628; bros., 1,879; srs., 12,759; sch., 4,244; bap., 79,227 (preceding figures include Northern Ireland); Caths., 2,970,400 (94%); tot. pop., 3,160,000 (1978).

Ireland, Northern: Part of the United Kingdom, it consists of six of the nine counties of Ulster in the northeast corner of Ireland; capital, Belfast. History is given under Ireland, above. For recent developments, see Index.

Caths. (approx.), 505,000 (32%); tot. pop. (1975 est.), 1,537,000 (other statistics are included in Ireland).

Israel: Parliamentary democracy in the Middle East, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean; capitals, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv (diplomatic). Israel was the birthplace of Christianity, the site of the first Christian communities. Some persecution was suffered in the early Christian era and again during the several hundred years of Roman control. Moslems conquered the territory in the seventh century and, except for the period of the Kingdom of Jerusalem established by Crusaders, remained in control most of the time up until World War I. The Church survived in the area, sometimes just barely, but it did not prosper greatly or show any notable increase in numbers. The British took over the protectorate of the area after World War I. Partition into Israel for the Jews and Palestine for the Arabs was approved by the United Nations in 1947. War broke out a year later with the proclamation of the Republic of Israel. The Israelis won the war and 50 percent more territory than they had originally been ceded. War broke out again for six days in June, 1967, and in October, 1973, resulting in a Middle East crisis which persists to the present time. Caught in the middle of the conflict are hundreds of thousands of dispossessed Palestinian refugees. Judaism is the faith professed by about 85 percent of the inhabitants; approximately one-third of them are considered observants. Most of the Arab minority are Moslems. The Acre archdiocese for Melkites is situated in Israel. Maronites are subject to the bishop of Tyr, Lebanon. Latins are under the jurisdiction of the Roman patriarchate of Jerusalem. Israel has an apostolic delegate. The *1977 Statistical Yearbook of the Church* reported a Catholic population of 73,000 in a total population of 3,611,000.

Italy: Republic in southern Europe; capital, Rome. A Christian community was formed early at Rome, probably by the middle of the first century. St. Peter established his see there. He and St. Paul suffered death for the faith there in the 60s. The early Christians were persecuted at various times there, as in other parts of the empire, but the Church developed in numbers and influence, gradually spreading out from towns and cities in the center and south to rural areas and the north. Organization, in the process of formation in the second century, developed greatly between the fifth and eighth centuries. By the latter date the Church had already come to grips with serious problems, including doctrinal and disciplinary disputes that threatened the unity of faith, barbarian invasions, and the need for the pope and bishops to take over civil responsibilities because of imperial default. The Church has been at the center of life on the peninsula throughout the centuries. It emerged from underground in 313, with the Edict of Milan, and rose to a position of prestige and lasting influence. It educated and converted the barbarians, preserved culture through the early Middle Ages and passed it on to later times, suffered periods of decline and gained strength through recurring reforms, engaged in military combat for political reasons and intellectual combat for the preservation and development of doctrine, saw and patronized the development of the arts, experienced all human strengths and weaknesses in its members, knew triumph and the humiliation of failure. For long centuries, from the fourth to the 19th, the Church was a temporal as well as spiritual power. This temporal aspect complicated its history in Italy. Since the 1870's, however, when the Papal States were annexed by the Kingdom of Italy, the history became simpler — but remained complicated — as the Church, shorn of temporal power, began to find new freedom for the fulfillment of its spiritual mission. Italy maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 56; dioc., 215; prel., 4; abb., 9; card., 35; abp., 44; bp. (approx.), 200; parishes, 28,384; priests, 61,984 (41,212 dioc., 20,772 rel.); sem., 5,230; p.d., 91; bros., 6,358; srs., 144,107; sch., 3,737; bap., 748,811; Caths., 55,030,000 (97.5%); tot. pop., 56,446,000 (1978, except for hierarchy).

Ivory Coast: Republic in western Africa; capital, Abidjan. The Holy Ghost Fathers began systematic evangelization in 1895. The first native priests from the area were ordained in 1934. The hierarchy was set up in 1955. Ivory Coast maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for coverage of the papal visit to Ivory Coast in 1980.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 8 (nat.); parishes, 151; priests, 395 (122 dioc., 273 rel.); sem., 54; p.d., 1; bros., 92; srs., 503; sch., 336; bap., 15,916; Caths., 675,032 (9.1%); tot. pop., 7,415,000.

Jamaica: Parliamentary democracy in the West Indies, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Kingston. Franciscans and Dominicans evangelized the island from about 1512 until 1655. Missionary work was interrupted after the English took possession but was resumed by Jesuits about the turn of the 19th century. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1837. The hierarchy was established in 1967. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 29; priests, 107 (23 dioc., 84 rel.); p.d., 2; bros.,

13; srs., 191; bap., 3,222; Caths., 187,220 (8.9%); tot. pop., 2,090,000.

Japan: Constitutional monarchy in the northwest Pacific; capital, Tokyo. Jesuits began evangelization in the middle of the 16th century and about 300,000 converts, most of them in Kyushu, were reported at the end of the century. The Nagasaki Martyrs were victims of persecution in 1597. Another persecution took some 4,000 lives between 1614 and 1651. Missionaries, banned for two centuries, returned about the middle of the 19th century and found Christian communities still surviving in Nagasaki and other places in Kyushu. A vicariate was organized in 1846. Religious freedom was guaranteed in 1889. The hierarchy was established in 1891. Japan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 13; p.a., 1; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 14; parishes, 727; priests, 1,932 (488 dioc., 1,444 rel.); sem., 79; p.d., 1; bros., 418; srs., 6,980; sch., 334; bap., 20,601; Caths., 386,262 (.3%); tot. pop., 114,900,000.

Jerusalem: The entire city, site of the first Christian community, has been under Israeli control since the Israeli-Arab war of June, 1967. There are two patriarchates in the city, Melkite and Latin. Jerusalem has an apostolic delegate.

Jordan: Constitutional monarchy in the Middle East; capital, Amman. Christianity there dates from apostolic times. Survival of the faith was threatened many times under the rule of Moslems from 636 and Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1918, and in the Islamic Emirate of Trans-Jordan from 1918 to 1949. Since the creation of Israel, some 500,000 Palestinian refugees, some of them Christians, have been in Jordan. Islam is the state religion but religious freedom is guaranteed for all. Jordan has an apostolic delegate.

The statistics which follow are for the Greek Melkite-Rite Catholics of the Archdiocese of Petra and Philadelphia in Jordan. Separate statistics are not available for the Latin (Roman)-Rite Catholics under the jurisdiction of the Latin patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 32; priests, 21 (17 dioc., 4 rel.); sem. 2; srs., 38; sch., 17; Caths., 18,240; tot. pop., 2,780,000.

Kampuchea (Democratic Kampuchea): Former names — Khmer Republic, Cambodia. Republic (Oct. 9, 1970) in southeast Asia, bordering on the Gulf of Siam, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam; capital Phnom Penh. Evangelization dating from the second half of the 16th century had limited results, more among Vietnamese than Khmers. Thousands of Catholics of Vietnamese origin were forced to flee in 1970 because of Khmer hostility. The status of the Church remained uncertain following the Khmer Rouge take-over in April, 1975. Foreign missionaries were expelled immediately. Local clergy and religious were sent to work the land; whether they would be able to minister to the faithful was not known. Buddhism is the state religion. The country has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 1; p.a., 2. No statistics available. Catholics numbered 13,835 (2% of the total population) in 1973. Tot. pop. (1978), 8,606,000.

Kashmir and Jammu: Statistics included in India.

Kenya: Republic in eastern Africa bordering on the Indian Ocean, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Nairobi. Systematic evangelization by the Holy Ghost Fathers began in 1892, nearly 40 years after the start of work by Protestant missionaries. The hierarchy was established in 1953. Kenya maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for coverage of the papal visit to Kenya in 1980.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 13; p.a., 1; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 13 (9 nat.); parishes, 247; priests, 796 (181 dioc., 615 rel.); sem., 1,758; p.d., 1; bros., 175; srs., 1,758; sch., 3,352; bap., 170,530; Caths., 2,615,360 (17.6%); tot. pop., 14,860,000.

Kiribati (Gilbert Islands): Former British colony in Oceania; became independent July 12, 1979; capital Bairiki on Tarawa. French Missionaries of the Sacred Heart began work in the islands in 1888. A vicariate for the islands was organized in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 20 (2 dioc., 18 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 1; srs., 42; sch., 3; bap., 1,049; Caths., 29,300; tot. pop., 63,600. (Statistics are for the Tarawa, Nauru and Funafuti diocese which includes Kiribati, Republic of Nauru and the Tuvalu Islands.)

Korea: Peninsula in eastern Asia, east of China, divided into the (Communist) Democratic People's Republic in the North, formed May 1, 1948, with Pyongyang as its capital; and the Republic of Korea in the South, with Seoul as the capital. Some Catholics may have been in Korea before it became a "hermit kingdom" toward the end of the 16th century and closed its borders to foreigners. The real introduction to Catholicism came through lay converts in the last quarter of the 18th century. A priest arriving in the country in 1794 found 4,000 Catholics there who had never seen a priest. A vicariate was erected in 1831 but was not manned for several years thereafter. There were 15,000 Catholics by 1857. Four persecutions in the 19th century took a terrible toll; several thousands died in the last one, 1866-69. Freedom of religion was granted in 1883 when Korea opened its borders. Progress was made thereafter. The hierarchy was established in 1962. Since the war of 1950-1953, there have been no signs of Catholic life in the North, which has been blanketed by a news blackout. In July, 1972, both Koreas agreed to seek peaceful means of reunification. The South maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. Bishop Tji of Won Ju, South Korea, convicted and sen-

tenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1974 on a charge of inciting to rebellion, was released in February, 1975.

North Korea: Dioc., 2; abb., 1; bp., 1 (exiled); tot. pop., 16,650,000. No recent Catholic statistics available; there were an estimated 100,000 Catholics reported in 1969.

South Korea: Archd., 3; dioc., 11; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 13; parishes, 564; priests, 900 (637 dioc., 263 rel.); sem., 491; bros., 143; srs., 2,949; sch., 87; bap., 52,850; Caths. 1,136,556 (3%); tot. pop., 37,115,789.

Kuwait: Constitutional monarchy (sultanate or sheikdom) in southwest Asia bordering on the Persian Gulf. Remote Christian origins probably date to apostolic times. Islam is the predominant and official religion. Kuwait maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 7 (3 dioc., 4 rel.); srs., 30; sch., 6; bap., 488; Caths., 28,000 (2.3%); tot. pop., 1,200,000.

Laos: Constitutional monarchy in southeast Asia, surrounded by China, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Thailand and Burma; capital, Vientiane. Systematic evangelization by French missionaries started about 1881; earlier efforts ended in 1688. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1899 when there were 8,000 Catholics and 2,000 catechumens in the country. Most of the foreign missionaries were expelled following the communist takeover in 1975. Buddhism is the state religion. Laos has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 4; bp., 3 (nat.). No statistics available. Catholics numbered 35,000 (1% of the total population) in 1974. Tot. pop. (1978), 3,464,000.

Latvia: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in the early 1940s; capital, Riga. Catholicism was introduced late in the 12th century. Lutheranism became the dominant religion after 1530. Catholics were free to practice their faith during the long period of Russian control and during independence from 1918 to 1940. The relatively small Catholic community has been repressed since the start of Soviet occupation. The Russian takeover of Latvia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Lebanon: Republic in the Middle East, north of Israel; capital, Beirut. Christianity, introduced in apostolic times, was firmly established by the end of the fourth century and has remained so despite heavy Moslem influence since early in the seventh century. The country is the center of the Maronite Rite. Lebanon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

There are 18 ecclesiastical jurisdictions in Lebanon serving the following rites: Armenian (1 diocese); Chaldean (1 diocese); Roman (1 vicariate apostolic); Maronite (3 archdioceses and 5 dioceses); Greek Melkite (1 metropolitan see, 6 archdioceses); the Syrians are served by a patriarchal vicar. The patriarchs of Antioch of the Syrians and Antioch of the Maronites reside in Lebanon. Catholics (est.), 1,000,000; tot. pop., 3,030,000.

Lesotho: Constitutional monarchy, an enclave in the southeastern part of the Republic of South Africa; capital, Maseru. Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, started evangelization in 1862. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1951. Lesotho maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (2 nat.); parishes, 72; priests, 120 (19 dioc., 101 rel.); sem., 17; bros., 55; srs., 740; sch., 508; bap., 22,357; Caths., 545,092 (49.3%); tot. pop., 1,102,604.

Liberia: Republic in western Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Monrovia. Missionary work and influence, dating interruptedly from the 16th century, were slight before the Society of African Missions undertook evangelization in 1906. Liberia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

V.a., 2; bp., 2 (nat.); parishes, 43; priests, 42 (7 dioc., 35 rel.); sem., 19; p.d., 3; bros., 23; srs., 49; sch., 67; bap., 2,892; Caths., 31,720 (1.7%); tot. pop., 1,800,000.

Libya: Arab republic in northern Africa, on the Mediterranean between Egypt and Tunisia; capitals are Tripoli and Benghasi. Christianity was probably preached in the area at an early date but was overcome by the spread of Islam from the 630's. Islamization was complete by 1067 and there has been no Christian influence since then. The Catholics in the country belong to the foreign colony. Islam is the state religion. Libya has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 3; p.a., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 3; priests, 9 (rel.); srs., 142; bap., 10; Caths., 27,000 (1.1%); tot. pop., 2,500,000 (Catholic population figure is from 1977 Statistical Yearbook of the Church).

Liechtenstein: Constitutional monarchy in central Europe, in the Alps and on the Rhine between Switzerland and Austria; capital, Vaduz. Christianity in the country dates from the fourth century; the area has been under the jurisdiction of Chur, Switzerland, since about that time. The Reformation had hardly any influence in the country. Catholicism is the state religion but religious freedom for all is guaranteed by law.

Parishes, 10; priests, 27 (1 dioc.); sch., 1; srs., 120; sch., 1; bap., 500; Caths., 21,000; tot. pop., 23,000 (1978).

Lithuania: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed and under Soviet domination since 1945; captial, Vilna (Vilnius). Catholicism was introduced in 1251 and two dioceses were established by 1260. Effective evangelization took place between 1385 and 1417, when Catholicism became the state religion. Losses to

Lutheranism in the 16th century were overcome. Efforts of czars to "russify" the Church between 1795 and 1918 were strongly resisted. Concordat relations with the Vatican were established in 1927, nine years after independence from Russia and 13 years before the start of another kind of Russian control with the following results, among others: all convents closed since 1940; four seminaries shut down; appointment to one seminary (Kaunas) only with government approval; priests restricted in pastoral ministry and subject to appointment by government officials; no religious services outside churches; no religious press; religious instruction banned; parish installations and activities controlled by directives enacted in 1976; two bishops — Msgr. Vincentas Sladkevicius and Msgr. Julijonas Steponavicius — forbidden to act as bishops and relegated to remote parishes since 1957 and 1961, respectively; arrest, imprisonment or detention in Siberia for four bishops, 185 priests, 275 lay persons between 1945 and 1955. Despite such developments and conditions, there remains a strong and vigorous underground Church in Lithuania, where the Soviet government finds its repressive potential limited by the solidarity of popular resistance. The Soviet takeover of Lithuania is not recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Luxembourg: Constitutional monarchy in western Europe, between Belgium, Germany and France; capital, Luxembourg. Christianity, introduced in the fifth and sixth centuries, was firmly established by the end of the eighth century. A full-scale parish system was in existence in the ninth century. Monastic influence was strong until the Reformation, which had minimal influence in the country. The Church experienced some adverse influence from the currents of the French Revolution. Luxembourg maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 274; priests, 475 (373 dioc., 102 rel.); sem., 20; bros., 30; srs., 1,288; sch., 12; bap., 3,295; Caths. 341,184 (95%); tot. pop., 360,000.

Macao: Portuguese province in southeast Asia across the Pearl River estuary from Hong Kong. Christianity was introduced by the Jesuits in 1557. Diocese was established in 1576. Macao served as a base for missionary work in Japan and China.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 8; priests, 73 (38 dioc., 35 rel.); sem., 3; bros., 14; srs., 201; sch., 47; bap., 715; Caths., 39,010; tot. pop., 300,636.

Madagascar (Malagasy Republic): Republic off the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Tananarive. Missionary efforts were generally fruitless from early in the 16th century until the Jesuits were permitted to start open evangelization about 1845. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1850 and a vicariate apostolic in the north was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1898. There were 100,000 Catholics by 1900. The first native bishop was ordained in 1936. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Madagascar maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 14; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 15 (12 nat.); parishes, 131; priests, 662 (140 dioc., 522 rel.); sem., 98; bros., 330; srs., 1,674; bap., 75,915; Caths., 1,840,330 (21.5%); tot. pop. 8,530,000.

Madeira Islands: Portuguese province, an archipelago 340 miles west of the northwestern coast of Africa; capital, Funchal. Catholicism has had a continuous history since the first half of the 15th century. Statistics are included in those for Portugal.

Malawi: Republic in the interior of eastern Africa, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Lilongwe. Missionary work, begun by Jesuits in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, was generally ineffective until the end of the 19th century. The White Fathers arrived in 1889 and later were joined by others. A vicariate was set up in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1959. Malawi maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 6 (4 nat.); parishes, 124; priests, 318 (96 dioc., 222 rel.); sem., 155; bros., 83; srs., 550; sch., 855; bap., 46,028; Caths., 1,312,047 (21.9%); tot. pop., 5,967,964.

Malaysia: Parliamentary democracy in southeastern Asia, member of the British Commonwealth, federation of former states of Malaya, Sabah (former Br. North Borneo), and Sarawak; capital, Kuala Lumpur. Christianity, introduced by Portuguese colonists about 1511, was confined almost exclusively to Malacca until late in the 18th century. The effectiveness of evangelization increased from then on because of the recruitment and training of native clergy. Singapore (see separate entry), founded in 1819, became a center for missionary work. Seventeen thousand Catholics were in the Malacca diocese in 1888. Effective evangelization in Sabah and Sarawak began in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1973. Malaysia has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 2; dioc., 4; abp., 2; bp., 4 (nat.); parishes, 137; priests, 262 (172 dioc., 90 rel.); sem., 38; p.d., 1; bros., 106; srs., 561; sch., 375; bap., 14,038; Caths., 392,328 (3.1%); tot. pop., 12,528,800.

Maldives: Republic, an archipelago 400 miles southwest of India and Ceylon; capital, Male. No serious attempt was ever made to evangelize the area, which is completely Moslem.

Tot. pop., 141,000.

Mali: Republic, inland in western Africa; capital, Bamako. Catholicism was introduced late in the second half of the 19th century.

Missionary work made little progress in the midst of the predominantly Moslem population. A vicariate was set up in 1921. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (3 nat.); parishes, 40; priests, 137 (23 dioc., 114 rel.); sem., 15; bros., 11; srs., 97; sch., 54; bap., 2,125; Caths., 59,711 (1%); tot. pop., 6,100,000.

Malta: Parliamentary democracy, member of the British Commonwealth, 58 miles south of Sicily; capital, Valletta. Early catacombs and inscriptions are evidence of the early introduction of Christianity. St. Paul was shipwrecked on Malta in 60. Saracens controlled the island(s) from 870 to 1090, a period of difficulty for the Church. The line of bishops extends from 1090 to the present. Malta maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 79; priests, 1,028 (547 dioc., 481 rel.); sem., 79; bros., 112; srs., 1,679; sch., 42; bap., 5,840; Caths., 309,644 (94.9%); tot. pop., 326,134.

Mariana Islands: U.S. Trust territory in Pacific (scheduled to become a U.S. commonwealth). Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Agana diocese, Guam. Statistics included in Guam.

Martinique: French overseas department in the West Indies, about 130 miles south of Guadeloupe; capital, Fort-de-France. Catholicism was introduced in the 16th century. The hierarchy was established in 1967.

Archd., 1; abp., 1, parishes, 47; priests, 96 (43 dioc., 53 rel.); sem., 10; bros., 14; srs., 210; sch., 10; bap., 4,510; Caths., 300,000; tot. pop., 369,000.

Mauritania: Islamic republic on the northwest coast of Africa; capital, Nouakchott. With few exceptions, the Catholics in the country are members of the foreign colony. Mauritania has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 9 (2 dioc., 7 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 21; sch., 2; bap., 41; Caths., 5,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 1,500,000.

Mauritius: Self-governing island state, member of the British Commonwealth, 500 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Port Louis. Catholicism was introduced by Vincentians in 1722. Port Louis, made a vicariate in 1819, was a jumping-off point for missionaries to Australia, Madagascar and South Africa. Mauritius maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 43; priests, 93 (55 dioc., 38 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 31; srs., 308; sch., 67; bap., 6,946; Caths., 325,000 (33.5%); tot. pop., 970,000.

Melilla: Spanish possession in northern Africa. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Mexico (United States of Mexico): Republic in Middle America. Christianity was introduced early in the 16th century. Mexico City, made a diocese in 1530, became the missionary and cultural center of the whole country. Missionary work, started in 1524 and forwarded principally by Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and Jesuits, resulted in the baptism of all persons in the central plateau by the end of the century. Progress there and in the rest of the country continued in the following century but tapered off and went into decline in the 18th century, for a variety of reasons ranging from diminishing government support to relaxations of Church discipline. The wars of independence, 1810-21, in which some Catholics participated, created serious problems of adjustment for the Church. Social problems, political unrest and government opposition climaxed in the constitution of 1917 which practically outlawed the Church. Persecution took serious tolls of life and kept the Church underground, under Calles, 1924-1928, again in 1931, and under Cardenas in 1934. President Camacho, 1940-1946, ended persecution and instituted a more lenient policy. The Church, however, still labors under legal and practical disabilities. Mexico has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 11; dioc., 53; prel., 7; v.a., 2; card., 3; abp., 9; bp., 73; parishes, 3,692; priests, 9,615 (7,003 dioc., 2,612 rel.); sem., 2,746; p.d., 12; bros., 932; srs., 24,572; sch., 2,574; bap., 1,910,374; Caths., 61,016,000 (94.5%); tot. pop., 64,594,000 (1978, except for hierarchy).

Monaco: Constitutional monarchy, an enclave on the Mediterranean coast of France near the Italian border; capital, Monaco-Ville. Christianity was introduced before 1000. Catholicism is the official religion but freedom is guaranteed for all. Monaco has a minister at Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 32 (12 dioc., 20 rel.); sem., 6; p.d., 1; bros., 39; srs., 67; sch., 8; bap., 239; Caths., 21,790 (87%); tot. pop., 25,030.

Mongolian Peoples' Republic: Republic in north central Asia; capital Ulan Bator. Christianity was introduced by Nestorians. Some Franciscans were in the country in the 13th and 14th centuries, en route to China. Limited evangelization efforts from the 18th century had little success among the Mongols in Outer Mongolia, where Buddhism has predominated for hundreds of years. No Christians were known to be there in 1953. There may be a few Catholics in Inner Mongolia. No foreign missionaries have been in the country since 1953.

Pop., 1,500,000.

Montserrat: British island possession in Caribbean; capital, Plymouth. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's diocese, Antigua.

Parish, 1; priests, 1 (rel.); srs., 3; sch., 1; bap., 37; Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 13,000.

Morocco: Constitutional monarchy in northwest Africa with Atlantic and Mediterranean coastlines; capital, Rabat. Christianity was known in the area by the end of the third century. Bishops from Morocco attended a council at Carthage in 484. Catholic life survived under Visigoth and, from 700, Arab rule; later it became subject to influence from the Spanish, Portuguese and French. Islam is the state religion. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Morocco maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; abp., 2; parishes, 65; priests, 110 (29 dioc., 81 rel.); bros., 18; srs., 452; sch., 61; bap., 246; Caths., 69,780 (.36%); tot. pop., 19,021,400.

Mozambique: Independent (June 25, 1975) republic in southeast Africa, bordering on the Indian Ocean; former Portuguese territory; capital, Maputo (formerly Lourenco Marques). Christianity was introduced by Portuguese Jesuits about the middle of the 16th century. Evangelization continued from then until the 18th century when it went into decline largely because of the Portuguese government's expulsion of the Jesuits. Conditions worsened in the 1830's, improved after 1881, but deteriorated again during the anticlerical period from 1910 to 1925. Conditions improved in 1940, the year Portugal concluded a new concordat with the Holy See and the hierarchy was established. Outspoken criticism by missionaries of Portuguese policies in Mozambique resulted in Church-state tensions in the years immediately preceding independence. Tension continues to be a factor, although to a smaller degree, in relations between the Church and the Marxist-oriented government in power since 1975. The first two native bishops were ordained March 9, 1975. Mozambique has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 8 (6 nat.); parishes, 243; priests, 299 (37 dioc., 262 rel.); sem., 17; p.d., 2; bros., 94; srs., 526; bap., 24,773; Caths., 1,556,971 (15.6%); tot. pop., 9,987,933.

Namibia (South West Africa): Territory in South Africa in dispute between the Republic of South Africa and the United Nations; capital, Windhoek. The area shares the history of the Republic of South Africa. Namibia has an apostolic delegate (to South Africa).

V.a., 2; bp., 2 (1 nat); parishes, 61; priests, 70 (2 dioc., 68 rel.); bros., 49; srs., 287; sch., 93; bap., 6,808; Caths., 148,921 (16.9%); tot. pop., 880,764.

Nauru: Independent republic in western Pacific; capital, Yaren District. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Tarawa, Nauru and Funafuti diocese. Statistics included in Kiribati.

Nepal: Constitutional monarchy, the only Hindu kingdom in the world, in central Asia south of the Himalayas between India and Tibet; capital, Katmandu. Little is known of the country before the 15th century. Some Jesuits passed through from 1628 and some sections were evangelized in the 18th century, with minimal results, before the country was closed to foreigners. Conversions from Hinduism, the state religion, are not recognized in law. Christian missionary work is not allowed. Catholics in the country have been under the jurisdiction of the Patna diocese, India, since 1919.

Parish, 1; priests, 22 (rel.); bros., 1; srs., 14; bap., 18; Caths., 200; tot. pop., 13,136,000.

Netherlands: Kingdom in northwestern Europe; capital, Amsterdam (seat of the government, The Hague). Evangelization, begun about the turn of the sixth century by Irish, Anglo-Saxon and Frankish missionaries, resulted in Christianization of the country by 800 and subsequent strong influence on The Lowlands. Invasion by French Calvinists in 1572 brought serious losses to the Catholic Church and made the Reformed Church dominant. Cathoiics suffered a practical persecution of official repression and social handicap in the 17th century. The schism of Utrecht occurred in 1724. Only one-third of the population was Catholic in 1726. The Church had only a skeleton organization from 1702 to 1853, when the hierarchy was reestablished. Despite this upturn, cultural isolation was the experience of Catholics until about 1914. From then on new vigor came into the life of the Church, and a whole new climate of interfaith relations began to develop. Before and for some years following the Second Vatican Council, the thrust and variety of thought and practice in the Dutch Church moved it to the vanguard position of "progressive" renewal. The Netherlands maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for coverage of the Synod of Dutch Bishops.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; card., 3; bp., 6; parishes, 1,798; priests (1978), 6,280 (2,742 dioc., 3,538 rel.); sem., 258; p.d., 6; bros., 3,508; srs., 22,034; bap., 57,961; Caths., 5,550,390 (39.9%); tot. pop., 13,896,553.

Netherlands Antilles (Curacao): Autonomous part of the Kingdom of The Netherlands. Consists of two groups of islands in the Caribbean: Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire, off the northern coast of Venezuela; and St. Eustatius, Saba and the southern part of St. Martaan, southeast of Puerto Rico; capital, Willemstad on Curacao. Christianity was introduced in the 16th century. Apostolic delegation was established in 1975.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 43; priests, 53 (6 dioc., 47 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 66; srs., 177; sch., 195; bap., 3,454; Caths., 210,000 (84%); tot. pop., 250,000.

New Caledonia: French territory consisting of several islands in Oceania east of Queensland, Australia; capital, Noumea. Catholicism was introduced in 1843, nine years

after Protestant missionaries began evangelization. A vicariate was organized in 1847. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 36; priests, 61 (11 dioc., 50 rel.); sem., 3; bros., 66; srs., 192; sch., 71; bap., 1,898; Caths., 90,000 (65.2%); tot. pop., 138,000.

New Guinea: See Papua New Guinea.

New Hebrides: See Vanuatu.

New Zealand: Dominion in the British Commonwealth, a group of islands in Oceania 1,200 miles southeast of Australia: capital, Wellington. Protestant missionaries were the first evangelizers. On North Island, Catholic missionaries started work before the establishment of two dioceses in 1848; their work among the Maoris was not organized until about 1881. On South Island, whose first resident priest arrived in 1840, a diocese was established in 1869. These three jurisdictions were joined in a province in 1896. The Marists were the outstanding Catholic missionaries in the area. New Zealand established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 283; priests, 772 (445 dioc., 327 rel.); sem., 43; bros., 315; srs., 2,144; sch., 316; bap., 8,078; Caths. 486,734 (15.4%); tot. pop., 3,150,000.

Nicaragua: Republic in Central America: capital, Managua. Evangelization began shortly after the Spanish conquest about 1524 and eight years later the first bishop took over jurisdiction of the Church in the country. Jesuits were leaders in missionary work during the colonial period, which lasted until the 1820's. Evangelization endeavor increased after establishment of the republic in 1838. In this century it was extended to the Atlantic coastal area where Protestant missionaries had begun work about the middle of the 1900's. Many church leaders, clerical and lay, supported the aims but not necessarily all the methods of the revolution which forced the resignation and flight July 17, 1979, of Anastasio Somoza Debayle, whose family had controlled the government since the early 1930s. (See News Events for 1980 developments.) Nicaragua maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; prel., 1; v.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 185; priests, 307 (135 dioc., 172 rel.); sem., 57; p.d., 13; bros., 86; srs., 590; sch., 275; bap., 74,859; Caths., 2,346,315 (92.8%); tot. pop., 2,528,650.

Niger: Republic in west central Africa; capital, Niamey. The first mission was set up in 1831. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1942 and the first diocese was established in 1961. The country is predominantly Moslem. Niger maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 10; priests, 24 (4 dioc., 20 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 14; srs., 72; sch., 15; bap., 169; Caths., 12,500 (.2%); tot. pop., 5,100,000.

Nigeria: Republic in western Africa; capital, Lagos. The Portuguese introduced Catholicism in the coastal region in the 15th century. Capuchins did some evangelization in the 17th century but systematic missionary work did not get underway along the coast until about 1840. A vicariate for this area was organized in 1870. A prefecture was set up in 1911 for missions in the northern part of the country where Islam was strongly entrenched. From 1967, when Biafra seceded, until early in 1970 the country was torn by civil war. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Nigeria has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 3; dioc., 26; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 3 (nat.); bp., 26 (19 nat.); parishes, 326; priests, 999 (514 dioc., 485 rel.); sem., 831; p.d., 4; bros., 120; srs., 980; sch., 1,263; bap., 334,954; Caths., 5,591,287 (7.2%); tot. pop., 76,956,833.

Norway: Constitutional monarchy in northern Europe, the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula; capital, Oslo. Evangelization begun in the ninth century by missionaries from England and Ireland put the Church on a firm footing about the turn of the 11th century. The first diocese was set up in 1153 and development of the Church progressed until the Black Death in 1349 inflicted losses from which it never recovered. Lutheranism, introduced from outside in 1537 and furthered cautiously, gained general acceptance by about 1600 and was made the state religion. Legal and other measures crippled the Church, forcing priests to flee the country and completely disrupting normal activity. Changes for the better came in the 19th century, with the granting of religious liberty in 1845 and the repeal of many legal disabilities in 1897. Norway was administered as a single apostolic vicariate from 1892 to 1932, when it was divided into three jurisdictions under the supervision of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, Norway has an apostolic delegate (to Scandinavia).

Dioc., 1; prel., 2; bp., 3; parishes, 27; priests, 58 (20 dioc., 38 rel.); bros., 3; srs., 367; sch., 5; bap., 227; Caths., 13,260 (.3%); tot. pop., 4,082,000.

Oman: Independent monarchy in eastern corner of Arabian Peninsula; capital, Muscat. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parish, 1; priests, 2 (rel.); bap., 22; Caths., 1,000 (.1%); tot. pop., 817,000 (1978).

Pakistan: Islamic republic in southwestern Asia, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Islamabad. (Formerly included East Pakistan which became the independent nation of Bangladesh in 1971.) Islam, firmly established in the eighth century, is the state religion. Christian evangelization of the native population began about the middle of the

19th century, years after earlier scattered attempts. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Pakistan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (3 nat.); parishes, 50; priests, 232 (84 dioc., 148 rel.); sem., 18; p.d., 2; bros., 51; srs., 627; sch., 211; bap., 17,785; Caths., 413,680 (.6%); tot. pop., 74,500,000.

Panama: Republic in Central America; capital, Panama City. Catholicism was introduced by Franciscan missionaries and evangelization started in 1514. The Panama diocese, oldest in the Americas, was set up at the same time. The Catholic Church has favored status and state aid for missions, charities and parochial schools, but religious freedom is guaranteed to all religions. Panama maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; prel., 1; v.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 136; priests, 285 (70 dioc., 215 rel.); sem., 32; p.d., 7; bros., 61; srs., 445; sch., 72; bap., 37,203; Caths., 1,634,885 (88.7%); tot. pop., 1,843,106.

Papua New Guinea: Independent (Sept. 16, 1975) republic (formerly under Australian administration) in southwest Pacific; member of British Commonwealth. Consists of the eastern half of the southwestern Pacific island of New Guinea and the Northern Solomon Islands; capital, Port Moresby. (For statistics on the Indonesian portion of New Guinea, see Indonesia.) Marists began evangelization about 1844 but were handicapped by many factors, including "spheres of influence" laid out for Catholic and Protestant missionaries. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1896 and placed in charge of the Divine Word Missionaries. The territory suffered greatly during World War II. Hierarchy was established for New Guinea and adjacent islands in 1966. Papua New Guinea established diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1977.

Archd., 3; dioc., 13; abp., 3; bp., 13; parishes, 243; priests, 480 (52 dioc., 428 rel.); sem., 62; p.d., 1; bros., 280; srs., 927; sch., 826; bap., 29,338; Caths., 815,000 (28.1%); tot. pop., 2,905,000 (1978).

Paraguay: Republic in central South America; capital, Asuncion. Catholicism was introduced in 1542, evangelization began almost immediately. A diocese erected in 1547 was occupied for the first time in 1556. On many occasions thereafter dioceses in the country were left unoccupied because of political and other reasons. Jesuits who came into the country after 1609 devised the reductions system for evangelizing the Indians, teaching them agriculture, husbandry, trades and other useful arts, and giving them experience in property use and community life. The reductions were communes of Indians only, under the direction of the missionaries. About 50 of them were established in southern Brazil, Uruguay and northeastern Argentina as well as in Paraguay. They had an average population of three to four thousand. At their peak, some 30 reductions had a population of 100,000. Political officials regarded the reductions with disfavor because they did not control them and feared that the Indians trained in them might foment revolt and upset the established colonial system under Spanish control. The reductions lasted until about 1768 when their Jesuit founders and directors were expelled from Latin America. Church-state relations following independence from Spain in 1811 were tense as often as not because of government efforts to control the Church through continued exercise of Spanish patronage rights and by other means. The Church as well as the whole country suffered a great deal during the War of the Triple Alliance from 1865-70. After that time, the Church had the same kind of experience in Paraguay as in the rest of Latin America with forces of liberalism, anticlericalism, massive educational needs, poverty, a shortage of priests and other personnel. Most recently church leaders have been challenging the government to initiate long-needed economic and social reforms. Paraguay maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; prel., 2; v.a., 2; abp., 1; bp., 12; parishes, 257; priests, 473 (178 dioc., 295 rel.); sem., 77; p.d., 4; bros., 105; srs., 837; sch., 297; bap., 77,971; Caths., 2,774,217 (90.8%); tot. pop., 3,053,825.

Peru: Republic on the western coast of South America; capital, Lima. An effective diocese became operational in 1537, five years after the Spanish conquest. Evangelization, already underway, developed for some time after 1570 but deteriorated before the end of the colonial period in the 1820's. The first native-born saint of the new world was a Peruvian, Rose of Lima, a Dominican tertiary who died in 1617 and was canonized in 1671. In the new republic founded after the wars of independence the Church experienced problems of adjustment and many of the difficulties that cropped up in other South American countries: government efforts to control it through continuation of the patronage rights of the Spanish crown; suppression of houses of religious and expropriation of church property; religious indifference and outright hostility. The Church was given special status but was not made the established religion. Repressive measures by the government against labor protests have been condemned by Church leaders in the past several years. Peru maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 7; dioc., 12; prel., 14; v.a., 8; card., 1; abp., 6; bp., 37; parishes, 1,123; priests, 2,140 (867 dioc., 1,273 rel.); sem., 456 (dioc. and rel.); p.d., 25; bros., 399; srs., 4,423; sch.,

674; bap., 455,272; Caths., 15,571,000 (95.2%); tot. pop., 16,358,000 (1978).

Philippine Islands: Republic, an archipelago of 7,000 islands off the southeast coast of Asia; capital, Quezon City. Systematic evangelization was begun in 1564 and resulted in firm establishment of the Church by the 19th century. During the period of Spanish rule, which lasted from the discovery of the islands by Magellan in 1521 to 1898, the Church experienced difficulties with the patronage system under which the Spanish crown tried to control ecclesiastical affairs through episcopal and other appointments. This system ended in 1898 when the United States gained possession of the islands and instituted a policy of separation of Church and state. Anticlericalism flared late in the 19th century. The Aglipayan schism, an attempt to set up a nationalist church, occurred a few years later, in 1902. The martial-law government of Ferdinand Marcos, imposed in 1972, has been under attack by people of the church for the past several years for violations of human rights. The republic maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 14; dioc., 33; prel., 13; v.a., 4; card., 2; abp., 13; bp., 64; parishes, 1,895; priests, 4,553 (2,370 dioc., 2,183 rel.); sem., 3,405 dioc. and rel); p.d., 5; bros., 546; srs., 7,454; sch., 1,309; bap., 1,201,390; Caths., 36,610,000 (81.3%); tot. pop., 45,028,000 (1978, except for jurisdictions, hierarchy).

Poland: People's republic in eastern Europe; capital, Warsaw. The first traces of Christianity date from the second half of the ninth century. Its spread was accelerated by the union of the Slavs in the 10th century. The first bishopric was set up in 968. The Gniezno archdiocese, with suffragan sees and a mandate to evangelize the borderlands as well as Poland, was established in 1000. Steady growth continued thereafter, with religious orders and their schools playing a major role. Some tensions with the Orthodox were experienced. The Reformation, supported mainly by city dwellers and the upper classes, peaked from about the middle of the 16th century, resulting in numerous conversions to Lutheranism, the Reformed Church and the Bohemian Brethren. A successful Counter-Reformation, with the Jesuits in a position of leadership, was completed by about 1632. The movement served a nationalist as well as religious purpose; in restoring religious unity to a large degree, it united the country against potential invaders, the Swedes, Russians and Turks. The Counter-Reformation had bad side effects, leading to the repression of Protestants long after it was over and to prejudice against Orthodox who returned to allegiance with Rome in 1596 and later. The Church, in the same manner as the entire country, was adversely affected by the partitions of the 18th and 19th centuries. Russification hurt the Orthodox who had reunited with Rome and the Latins who were in the majority. Germans extended their Kulturkampf to the area they controlled. The Austrians exhibited some degree of tolerance. In the republic established after World War I the Church reorganized itself, continued to serve as a vital force in national life, and enjoyed generally harmonious relations with the state. Progressive growth was strong until 1939 when disaster struck in the form of invasion by German and Russian forces and six years of war. In 1945, seven years before the adoption of a Soviet-type of constitution, the Communist-controlled government initiated a policy that included a constant program of atheistic propaganda; a strong campaign against the hierarchy and clergy; the imprisonment in 1948 of 700 priests and even more religious; rigid limitation of the activities of religious; censorship and curtailment of the Catholic press and Catholic Action; interference with church administration and appointments of the clergy; the "deposition" of Cardinal Wyszynski in 1953 and the imprisonment of other members of the hierarchy; the suppression of "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization; promotion of "Progressive Catholic" activities and a small minority of "patriotic priests." Establishment of the Gomulka regime, the freeing of Cardinal Wyszynski in October, 1956, and the signing of an agreement two months later by bishops and state officials, led to some improvement of conditions. The underlying fact, however, was that the regime conceded to Catholics only so much as was necessary to secure support of the government as a more tolerable evil than the harsh and real threat of a Russian-imposed puppet government like that in Hungary. This has been the controlling principle in Church-state relations. Auxiliary Bishop Ladislaw Rubin of Gniezno sketched the general state of affairs in March, 1968. He said that there was no sign that the government had any intention of releasing its oppressive grip on the Church. As evidence of the "climate of asphyxiation" in the country he cited: persistent questioning of priests by officials concerning their activities; the prohibition against Catholic schools, hospitals and charitable works; the financial burden of a 60 per cent tax on church income. Cardinal Wyszynski denounced "enforced atheism" in a Lenten pastoral in the same year. In May, 1969, the bishops drafted a list of grievances against the government which, they said, were "only some examples of difficulties which demonstrated the situation of the Church in our homeland." The grievances were: refusal of permits to build new churches and establish new parishes; refusal of permission "for the organization of new religion classes"; pressure on Catholics who attend religious ceremonies; censorship and the lack of an in-

dependent Catholic daily newspaper; lack of representation in public life; restriction of "freedom to conduct normal pastoral work" in the western portion of the country. There was a move toward improvement in Church-state relations in 1971-72. In 1973, the Polish bishops issued a pastoral letter urging Catholics to resist the official atheism imposed by the government. In 1974 the Polish bishops expressed approval of renewed Vatican efforts at regularizing Church-state relations but insisted that they (the bishops) be consulted on every step of the negotiations. The bishops have continued their sharp criticism of anti-religious policies and programs of the government. Regular contacts on a working level were established by the Vatican and Poland in 1974.

Archd., 7; dioc., 21; card., 3; abp., 2; bp., 68; parishes, 7,240; priests, 18,845 (14,970 dioc., 3,875 rel.); sem., 3,598; bros., 1,251; srs., 25,494; sch., 14; bap., 612,777; Caths., 32,648,000 (94.1%); tot. pop., 34,698,000 (1978).

Polynesia, French: French possession in the southern Pacific, including Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands; capital, Papeete. The first phase of evangelization in the Marquesas Islands, begun in 1838, resulted in 216 baptisms in 10 years. A vicariate was organized in 1848 but real progress was not made until after the baptism of native rulers in 1853. Persecution caused missionaries to leave the islands several times. By the 1960's, more than 95 per cent of the population was Catholic. Isolated attempts to evangelize Tahiti were made in the 17th and 18th centuries. Two Picpus Fathers began missionary work in 1831. A vicariate was organized in 1848. By 1908, despite the hindrances of Protestant opposition, disease and other factors, the Church had firm roots.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1; parishes, 73; priests, 42 (9 dioc., 33 rel.); sem., 3; bros., 28; srs., 67; sch., 21; bap., 1,185; Caths., 48,660; tot. pop., 141,570.

Portugal: Republic in the western part of the Iberian peninsula; capital, Lisbon. Christianity was introduced before the fourth century. From the fifth century to early in the eighth century the Church experienced difficulties from the physical invasion of barbarians and the intellectual invasion of doctrinal errors in the forms of Arianism, Priscillianism and Pelagianism. The Church survived under the rule of Arabs from about 711 and of the Moors until 1249. Ecclesiastical life was fairly vigorous from 1080 to 1185, and monastic influence became strong. A decline set in about 1450. Several decades later Portugal became the jumping-off place for many missionaries to newly discovered colonies. The Reformation had little effect in the country. Beginning about 1750, Pombal, minister of foreign affairs and prime minister, mounted a frontal attack on the Jesuits whom he succeeded in expelling from Portugal and the colonies. His anti-Jesuit campaign successful Pombal also attempted, and succeeded to some extent, in controlling the Church in Portugal until his fall from power about 1777. Liberal revolutionaries with anti-Church policies made the 19th century a difficult one for the Church. Similar policies prevailed in Church-state relations in this century until the accession of Salazar to power in 1928. In 1940 he concluded a concordat with the Holy See which regularized Church-state relations but still left the Church in a subservient condition. The prevailing spirit of church authorities in Portugal has been conservative. In 1971 several priests were tried for subversion for speaking out against colonialism and for taking part in guerrilla activities in Angola. A military coup of Apr. 25, 1974, triggered a succession of chaotic political developments which led to an attempt by Communists, after receiving only 18 per cent of the votes cast in a national election, to take over the government in the summer of 1975. Portugal maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 2; dioc., 17; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 22; parishes, 4,334; priests, 4,959 (3,988 dioc., 971 rel.); sem., 321; p.d., 2; bros., 568; srs., 7,818; sch., 342; bap., 167,881; Caths., 8,774,880 (95.3%); tot. pop., 9,207,550 (1978).

Puerto Rico: A U.S. commonwealth, the smallest of the Greater Antilles, 885 miles southeast of the southern coast of Florida; capital, San Juan. Following its discovery by Columbus in 1493, the island was evangelized by Spanish missionaries and remained under Spanish ecclesiastical as well as political control until 1898 when it became a possession of the United States. The original diocese, San Juan, was erected in 1511. The present hierarchy was established in 1960. Puerto Rico has an apostolic delegate (nuncio to Dominican Republic).

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; card., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 256; priests, 705 (265 dioc., 440 rel.); sem., 101; p.d., 44; bros., 129; srs., 1,430; sch., 190; bap., 52,939; Caths., 2,729,049 (82.9%); tot. pop., 3,289,310.

Qatar: Independent state in the Persian Gulf; capital, Doha. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priest, 1 (rel.); bap., 46; Caths., 2,000; tot. pop., 98,000.

Reunion: French overseas department, 450 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Saint-Denis. Catholicism was introduced in 1667 and some intermittent missionary work was done through the rest of the century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1712. Vincentians began work there in 1817 and were joined later by Holy Ghost Fathers. Reunion has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 69; priests, 116 (59

dioc., 57 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 40; srs., 454; sch., 37; bap., 11,300; Caths., 445,000; tot. pop., 495,000.

Rhodes: Greek island in the Aegean Sea, 112 miles from the southwestern coast of Asia Minor. A diocese was established about the end of the third century. A bishop from Rhodes attended the Council of Nicaea in 325. Most of the Christians followed the Eastern Churches into schism in the 11th century and became Orthodox. Turks controlled the island from 1522 to 1912. The small Catholic population, for whom a diocese existed from 1328 to 1546, lived in crossfire between Turks and Orthodox. After 1719 Franciscans provided pastoral care for the Catholics, for whom an archdiocese was erected in 1928. Statistics are included in Greece.

Rhodesia: See Zimbabwe.

Rumania: Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capital, Bucharest. Latin Christianity, introduced in the third century, all but disappeared during the barbarian invasions. The Byzantine Rite was introduced by the Bulgars about the beginning of the eighth century and established firm roots. It eventually became Orthodox, but a large number of its adherents returned later to union with Rome. Attempts to reintroduce the Latin Rite on any large scale have been unsuccessful. Communists took over the government following World War II, forced the abdication of Michael I in 1947, and enacted a Soviet type of constitution in 1952. By that time a campaign against religion was already in progress. In 1948 the government denounced a concordat concluded in 1929, nationalized all schools and passed a law on religions which resulted in the disorganization of Church administration. The 1.5 million-member Rumanian Byzantine Rite Church, by government decree, was incorporated into the Rumanian Orthodox Church, and the Orthodox bishops then seized the cathedrals of Roman Catholic bishops. Five of the six Latin Rite bishops were immediately disposed of by the government, and the last was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in 1951, when a great many arrests of priests and laymen were made. Religious orders were suppressed in 1949. Since 1948 more than 50 priests have been executed and 200 have died in prison. One hundred priests were reported in prison at the end of 1958. Some change for the better in Church-state relations was reported after the middle of the summer of 1964, although restrictions were still in effect. About 1,200 priests were engaged in parish work in August, 1965.

Archd., 2; dioc., 8; ord., 1; bp., 2. No recent statistics are available on the number of Catholics. There were an estimated 1,140,000 Catholics (5.9% of the population) in 1969. Tot. pop., 21,658,000.

Rwanda: Republic in east central Africa; capital, Kigali. Catholicism was introduced about the turn of the 20th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. Intertribal warfare between the ruling Hutus (90 per cent of the population) and the Tutsis (formerly the ruling aristocracy) has plagued the country for several years. Rwanda maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (4 nat.); parishes, 106; priests, 420 (239 dioc., 181 rel.); sem., 136; bros., 179; srs., 685; sch., 736; bap., 86,543; Caths., 2,014,396 (41.4%); tot. pop., 4,859,711.

Ryukyu Islands: Consists of Okinawa and 72 other islands in western Pacific. Statistics included in Japan.

St. Christopher (Kitts)-Nevis: British Associated State in West Indies; capital, Basseterre, on St. Christopher. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's diocese, Antigua.

Parishes, 7; priests, 3 (rel.); srs., 8; sch., 2; bap., 94; Caths., 4,000; tot. pop., 66,000 (1978). Statistics include Anguilla.

St. Lucia: British Associated State in West Indies; capital, Castries.

Archd., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 30 (8 dioc., 22 rel.); sem., 2; p.d., 1; bros., 2; srs., 32; sch., 58; bap., 3,464; Caths., 100,000; tot. pop., 120,000.

St. Pierre and Miquelon: French overseas territory, islands near the southwest coast of Newfoundland. Catholicism was introduced about 1689.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 5 (1 dioc., 4 rel.); bros., 1; srs., 15; sch., 6; bap., 112; Caths., 6,180; tot. pop., 6,210.

St. Vincent: Independent State in West Indies; capital, Kingstown. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Bridgetown-Kingstown diocese, Barbados.

Parishes, 5; priests, 5 (rel.); bros., 5; srs., 10; sch., 5; bap., 360; Caths., 13,000; tot. pop., 98,000 (1978).

Samoa, American: Unincorporated U.S. territory in southwestern Pacific, consisting of six small islands; capital, Fagotogo on the Island of Tutuila. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Samoa and Tokelau diocese, Samoa.

Parishes, 5; priests, 5 (1 dioc., 4 rel.); bros., 6; srs., 13; sch., 5; bap., 196; Caths., 4,000; tot. pop., 34,000 (1978).

Samoa, Western: Independent state in the southwestern Pacific; capital, Apia. Catholic missionary work began in 1845. Most of the missions now in operation were established by 1870 when the Catholic population numbered about 5,000. Additional progress was made in missionary work from 1896. The first Samoan priest was ordained in 1892. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; card., 1; parishes, 18; priests, 31 (11 dioc., 20 rel.); sem., 24; bros., 24; srs., 104;

sch., 16; bap., 1,411; Caths., 32,000 (20.9%); tot. pop., 153,000 (1978).

San Marino: Republic, a 24-square-mile enclave in northeastern Italy; capital, San Marino. The date of initial evangelization is not known, but a diocese was established by the end of the third century. Ecclesiastically, it forms part of the diocese of San Marino-Montefeltro in Italy. San Marino is represented by a minister at Vatican City.

Parishes, 12; priests, 26 (15 dioc., 11 rel.); srs., 28; bap., 181; Caths., 20,000 (95.2%); tot. pop., 21,000.

Sao Tome and Principe: Independent republic (July 12, 1975), consisting of two islands off the western coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea; former Portuguese territory; capital Sao Tome. Evangelization was begun by the Portuguese who discovered the islands in 1471-72. The Sao Tome diocese was established in 1534.

Dioc., 1; parishes, 12; priests, 7 (1 dioc., 6 rel.); bros., 1; srs., 15; bap., 2,673; Caths., 70,000; tot. pop., 83,000.

Saudi Arabia: Monarchy occupying four-fifths of Arabian peninsula; capital, Riyadh (Taif, summer capital). Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priests, 6 (rel.); srs., 2; bap., 56; Caths., 10,000; tot. pop., 9,522,000 (1978).

Scotland: Part of the United Kingdom, in the northern British Isles; capital, Edinburgh. Christianity was introduced by the early years of the fifth century. The arrival of St. Columba and his monks in 563 inaugurated a new era of evangelization which reached into remote areas by the end of the sixth century. He was extremely influential in determining the character of the Celtic Church, which was tribal, monastic, and in union with Rome. Considerable disruption of church activity resulted from Scandinavian invasions in the late eighth and ninth centuries. By 1153 the Scottish Church took a turn away from its insularity and was drawn into closer contact with the European community. Anglo-Saxon religious and political relations, complicated by rivalries between princes and ecclesiastical superiors, were not always the happiest. Religious orders expanded greatly in the 12th century. From shortly after the Norman Conquest of England to 1560 the Church suffered adverse effects from the Hundred Years' War, the Black Death, the Western Schism and other developments. In 1560 parliament abrogated papal supremacy over the Church in Scotland and committed the country to Protestantism in 1567. The Catholic Church was proscribed, to remain that way for more than 200 years, and the hierarchy was disbanded. Defections made the Church a minority religion from that time on. Presbyterian church government was ratified in 1690. Priests launched the Scottish Mission in 1653, incorporating themselves as a mission body under a prefect apostolic and working underground to serve the faithful in much the same way their confreres did in England. About 100 heather priests, trained in clandestine places in the heather country, were ordained by the early 19th century. Catholics got some relief from legal disabilities in 1793 and more later. Many left the country about that time. Some of their numbers were filled subsequently by immigrants from Ireland. The hierarchy was restored in 1878. Scotland, though predominantly Protestant, has a better record for tolerance than Northern Ireland.

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 9; parishes, 474; priests, 1,063 (808 dioc., 255 rel.); sem., 125; bros., 163; srs., 1,278; sch., 245; bap., 4,458; Caths., 816,804; tot. pop., 5,200,000.

Senegal: Republic in western Africa; capital, Dakar. The country had its first contact with Catholicism through the Portuguese some time after 1460. Some incidental missionary work was done by Jesuits and Capuchins in the 16th and 17th centuries. A vicariate for the area was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1779. More effective evangelization efforts were accomplished after the Senegambia vicariate was organized in 1863. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Senegal maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; p.a., 1; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 4 (nat.); parishes, 53; priests, 196 (41 dioc., 155 rel.); sem., 58; bros., 112; srs., 524; sch., 148; bap., 7,435; Caths., 212,791 (4%); tot. pop., 5,300,000.

Seychelles Islands: Independent (1976) group of 92 islands in the Indian Ocean 970 miles east of Kenya; capital, Victoria on Mahe. Catholicism was introduced in the 18th century. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1852. All education in the islands was conducted under Catholic auspices until 1954. The colony has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio to Kenya).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 17; priests, 21 (6 dioc., 15 rel.); bros., 11; srs., 61; sch., 33; bap., 1,515; Caths., 56,750; tot. pop., 63,250.

Siberia: Republic in the USSR, in northern Asia.

Dioc., 1; v.a. 1.

Sierra Leone: Republic, member of the British Commonwealth, on the western coast of Africa; capital, Freetown. Catholicism was introduced in 1858. Members of the African Missions Society, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, were joined by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1864. Protestant missionaries were active in the area before their Catholic counterparts. Educational work had a major part in Catholic endeavor. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Sierra Leone has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1; bp., 2 (1 nat.);

parishes, 14; priests, 109 (12 dioc., 97 rel.); sem., 26; bros., 12; srs., 85; sch., 488; bap., 3,104; Caths., 56,850 (1.6%); tot. pop., 3,470,000.

Sikkim: Associated state of India in the Himalayas south of Tibet; capital, Gangtok. Some evangelization took place after 1848. Buddhism is the state religion. The territory is under the jurisdiction of the diocese of Darjeeling, India.

Singapore: Independent island republic off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula; member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Singapore. Christianity was introduced in the area by Portuguese colonists about 1511. Singapore was founded in 1819; the first parish church was built in 1846. Singapore has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 24; priests, 86 (56 dioc., 30 rel.); sem., 7; bros., 45; srs., 232; sch., 55; bap., 2,691; Caths., 83,103 (3.4%); tot. pop., 2,400,000.

Solomon Islands: Independent (July 7, 1978) island group in Oceania; capital, Honiara, on Guadalcanal. Evangelization of the Southern Solomons, begun earlier but interrupted because of violence against them, was resumed by the Marists in 1898. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1912. A similar jurisdiction was set up for the Western Solomons in 1959. World War II caused a great deal of damage to mission installations. Catholic statistics for the Northern Solomons, where Catholic missionary work started in 1899 and a vicariate was set up in 1930, are included in those reported for Papua New Guinea. The area has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 24; priests, 37 (7 dioc., 30 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 26; srs., 120; sch., 9; bap., 1,337; Caths., 43,572; tot. pop., 249,323.

Somalia: Republic on the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Mogadishu. The country has been Moslem for centuries. Pastoral activity has been confined to immigrants. Schools and hospitals were nationalized in 1972, resulting in the departure of some foreign missionaries. Somalia has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 6 (rel.); bros., 2; srs., 65; bap., 6; Caths., 2,100; tot. pop., 3,450,000.

South Africa: Republic in the southern part of Africa; capitals, Cape Town (legislative) and Pretoria (administrative). Christianity was introduced by the Portuguese who discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1498. Boers, who founded Cape Town in 1652, expelled Catholics from the region. There was no Catholic missionary activity from that time until the 19th century. After a period of British opposition, a bishop established residence in 1837 and evangelization got underway thereafter among the Bantus and white immigrants. In recent years church authorities have strongly protested the white supremacy policy of apartheid which seriously infringes the human rights of the native blacks and impedes the Church from carrying out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The hierarchy was established in 1951. South Africa has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 4; dioc., 18; abb., 1; p.a., 3; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 19; parishes, 524; priests, 1,084 (269 dioc., 815 rel.); sem., 61; p.d., 32; bros., 410; srs., 4,085; sch., 456; bap., 72,911; Caths., 1,938,265 (7.3%); tot. pop., 26,250,000.

South West Africa: See Namibia.

Spain: Nominal monarchy on the Iberian peninsula in southwestern Europe; capital, Madrid. Christians were on the peninsula by 200; some of them suffered martyrdom during persecutions of the third century. A council held in Elvira about 304/6 enacted the first legislation on clerical celibacy in the West. Vandals invaded the peninsula in the fifth century, bringing with them an Arian brand of Christianity which they retained until their conversion following the baptism of their king Reccared, in 589. One of the significant developments of the seventh century was the establishment of Toledo as the primatial see. The Visigoth kingdom lasted to the time of the Arab invasion, 711-14. The Church survived under Moslem rule but experienced some doctrinal and disciplinary irregularities as well as harassment. Reconquest of most of the peninsula was accomplished by 1248; unification was achieved during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. The discoveries of Columbus and other explorers ushered in an era of colonial expansion in which Spain became one of the greatest mission-sending countries in history. In 1492, in repetition of anti-Semitic actions of 694, the expulsion of unbaptized Jews was decreed, leading to mass baptisms but a questionable number of real conversions in 1502. (The Jewish minority numbered about 165,000.) Activity by the Inquisition followed. Spain was not seriously affected by the Reformation. Ecclesiastical decline set in about 1650. Anti-Church actions authorized by a constitution enacted in 1812 resulted in the suppression of religious and other encroachments on the leaders, people and goods of the Church. Political, religious and cultural turmoil recurred during the 19th century and into the 20th. A revolutionary republic was proclaimed in 1931, triggering a series of developments which led to civil war from 1936 to 1939. During the conflict, which pitted leftist Loyalists against the forces of Francisco Franco, 6,632 priests and religious and an unknown number of lay persons perished in addition to thousands of victims of combat. One-man, one-party rule, established after the civil war and with rigid control policies with respect to personal liber-

ties and social and economic issues, continued for more than 35 years before giving way after the death of Franco to democratic reforms. The Catholic Church, long the established religion, was disestablished under a new constitution providing guarantees of freedom for other religions as well. Disestablishment was ratified with modifications of a 1976 revision of the earlier concordat of 1953. Spain maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 13; dioc., 50; prel., 1; card., 4; abp., 11; bp., 61; parishes, 21,475; priests, 33,629 (23,137 dioc., 10,492 rel.); sem., 3,050 (dioc. and rel.); p.d., 5; bros., 6,995; srs., 80,524; sch., 5,086; bap., 662,039; Caths., 36,195,000 (98.7%); tot. pop., 36,672,000 (1978).

Spanish North Africa: Includes the cities of Ceuta and Melilla on the northern coast of Africa, which are considered part of metropolitan Spain.

Spanish Sahara: See Western Sahara.

Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon): Independent socialist republic, island southeast of India; capital, Colombo. Effective evangelization began in 1543 and made great progress by the middle of the 17th century. The Church was seriously hampered during the Dutch period from about 1650 to 1795. Anti-Catholic laws were repealed by the British in 1806. The hierarchy was established in 1886. Leftist governments and other factors have worked against the Church since the country became independent in 1948. The high percentage of indigenous clergy and religious has been of great advantage to the Church. Sri Lanka maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; p.a., 1; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 7 (nat.); parishes, 286; priests, 540 (327 dioc., 213 rel.); sem., 160; p.d., 1; bros., 291; srs., 2,329; sch., 49; bap., 28,755; Caths., 995,000 (7%); tot. pop., 14,100,000.

Sudan: Republic in northeastern Africa, the largest country on the continent; capital, Khartoum. Christianity was introduced from Egypt and gained acceptance in the sixth century. Under Arab rule, it was eliminated in the northern region. No Christians were in the country in 1600. Evangelization attempts begun in the 19th century in the south yielded hard-won results. By 1931 there were nearly 40,000 Catholics there, and considerable progress was made by missionaries after that time. In 1957, a year after the republic was established, Catholic schools were nationalized. An act restrictive of religious freedom went into effect in 1962, resulting in the harassment and expulsion of foreign missionaries. By 1964 all but a few Sudanese missionaries had been forced out of the southern region. The northern area, where Islam predominates, is impervious to Christian influence. Late in 1971 some missionaries were allowed to return to work in the South. Southern Sudan was granted regional autonomy within a unified country in March, 1972, thus ending often bitter fighting between the North and South dating back to 1955. The hierarchy was established in 1974. Sudan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 5; abp., 2 (1 nat.); bp., 6 (nat.); parishes, 83; priests, 142 (58 dioc., 84 rel.); sem., 34; bros., 40; srs. 199; sch., 43; bap., 19,347; Caths., 694,000 (4.1%); tot. pop., 16,953,000 (Catholic and total population figures are from 1977 Statistical Yearbook of the Church).

Surinam (formerly Dutch Guiana): Independent (Nov. 25, 1975) state in northern South America; capital, Paramaribo, Catholicism was introduced in 1683. Evangelization began in 1817.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 9; priests, 42 (5 dioc., 37 rel.); sem., 1; p.d., 1; bros., 30; srs., 105; sch., 136; bap., 2,410; Caths., 76,000 (16.8%); tot. pop., 450,000.

Swaziland: Constitutional monarchy in southern Africa; almost totally surrounded by the Republic of South Africa; capital, Mbabane. Missionary work was entrusted to the Servites in 1913. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1923. The hierarchy was established in 1951. Swaziland has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); priests, 36 (3 dioc., 33 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 13; srs., 130; sch., 60; bap., 1,132; Caths., 35,000; tot. pop., 500,000.

Sweden: Kingdom in northwestern Europe; capital, Stockholm. Christianity was introduced by St. Ansgar, a Frankish monk, in 829/30. The Church became well established in the 12th century and was a major influence at the end of the Middle Ages. Political and other factors favored the introduction and spread of the Lutheran Church which became the state religion in 1560. The Augsburg Confession of 1530 was accepted by the government; all relations with Rome, in the country since the 12th century, were severed; monasteries were suppressed; the very presence of Catholics in the country was forbidden in 1617. A decree of tolerance for foreign Catholics was issued about 1781. Two years later a vicariate apostolic was organized for the country. In 1873 Swedes were given the legal right to leave the Lutheran Church and join another Christian church. (Membership in the Lutheran Church is presumed by law unless notice is given of membership in another church.) In 1923 there were only 11 priests and five churches in the country. Since 1952 Catholics have enjoyed almost complete religious freedom. The hierarchy was reestablished in 1953. Hindrances to growth of the Church are the strongly entrenched established church, limited resources, a clergy shortage and the size of the country. Sweden has an apostolic delegate (to Scandinavia).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 29; priests, 94 (29 dioc., 65 rel.); bros., 6; srs., 228; sch., 2; bap., 771; Caths., 87,362; tot. pop., 8,300,000.

Switzerland: Republic in central Europe; capital, Bern. Christianity was introduced in the fourth century or earlier and was established on a firm footing before the barbarian invasions of the sixth century. Constance, established as a diocese in the seventh century, was a stronghold of the faith against the pagan Alamanni, in particular, who were not converted until some time in the ninth century. During this period of struggle with the barbarians, a number of monasteries of great influence were established. The Reformation in Switzerland was triggered by Zwingli in 1519 and furthered by him at Zurich until his death in battle against the Catholic cantons in 1531. Calvin set in motion the forces that made Geneva the international capital of the Reformation and transformed it into a theocracy. Catholics mobilized a Counter-Reformation in 1570, six years after Calvin's death. Struggle between Protestant and Catholic cantons was a fact of Swiss life for several hundred years. The Helvetic Constitution enacted at the turn of the 19th century embodied anti-Catholic measures and consequences, among them the dissolution of 130 monasteries. The Church was reorganized later in the century to meet the threats of liberalism, radicalism and the Kulturkampf. In the process, the Church, even though on the defensive, gained the strength and cohesion that characterizes it to the present time. The six dioceses in the country are immediately subject to the Holy See. In 1973, constitutional articles banning Jesuits from the country and prohibiting the establishment of convents and monasteries were repealed. There is a papal nuncio to Switzerland, but Switzerland does not have a diplomatic officer accredited to Vatican City.

Dioc., 6; abb., 2; bp., 8; parishes, 1,726; priests, 4,349 (2,689 dioc., 1,660 rel.); sem., 191; p.d., 6; bros., 322; srs., 9,941; sch., 120; bap., 37,165; Caths., 3,237,190 (49%); tot. pop., 6,600,000.

Syria: Arab republic in southwest Asia; capital, Damascus. Christian communities were formed in apostolic times. It is believed that St. Peter established a see at Antioch before going to Rome. Damascus became a center of influence. The area was the place of great men and great events in the early history of the Church. Monasticism developed there in the fourth century. So did the Monophysite and Monothelite heresies to which portions of the Church succumbed. Byzantine Syrians who remained in communion with Rome were given the name Melkites. Christians of various persuasions — Jacobites, Orthodox and Melkites — were subject to various degrees of harassment from the Arabs who took over in 638 and from the Ottoman Turks who isolated the country and remained in control from 1516 to the end of World War II. Syria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

There are 19 ecclesiastical jurisdictions in Syria serving the following rites: Armenian (1 archdiocese, 1 diocese); Chaldean (1 diocese); Roman (1 vicariate apostolic); Maronite (1 patriarchate, whose patriarch resides in Lebanon, 2 archdioceses and 1 diocese); Greek Melkite (1 patriarchate, 5 archdioceses); Syrian (1 patriarchate, whose patriarch resides in Lebanon, 4 archdioceses). Catholics, 210,000 (2.7%); tot. pop., 7,845,000 (1978).

Taiwan (Formosa): Location of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China, an island 100 miles off the southern coast of mainland China; capital, Taipei. Attempts to introduce Christianity in the 17th century were unsuccessful. Evangelization in the 19th century resulted in some 1,300 converts in 1895. Missionary endeavor was hampered by the Japanese who occupied the island following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95. Nine thousand Catholics were reported in 1938. Great progress was made in missionary endeavor among the Chinese who emigrated to the island following the Communist take-over of the mainland in 1949. The hierarchy was established in 1952. Nationalist China maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1; bp., 5; parishes, 517; priests, 747 (222 dioc., 525 rel.); sem., 58; bros., 89; srs., 1,199; sch., 47; bap., 4,833; Caths., 278,000 (1.7%); tot. pop., 16,410,000 (1978).

Tanzania: Republic (consisting of former Tanganyika on the eastern coast of Africa and former Zanzibar, an island group off the eastern coast); capital, Dar es Salaam (future capital, Dodoma). The first Catholic mission in the former Tanganyikan portion of the republic was manned by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1868. The hierarchy was established there in 1953. Zanzibar was the landing place of Augustinians with the Portuguese in 1499. Some evangelization was attempted between then and 1698 when the Arabs expelled all priests from the territory. There was no Catholic missionary activity from then until the 1860's. The Holy Ghost Fathers arrived in 1863 and were entrusted with the mission in 1872. Zanzibar was important as a point of departure for missionaries to Tanganyika, Kenya and other places in East Africa. A vicariate for Zanzibar was set up in 1906. Tanzania maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 23; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 23 (21 nat.); parishes, 597; priests, 1,374 (693 dioc., 681 rel.); sem., 363; p.d., 1; bros., 326; srs., 3,413; sch., 156; bap., 133,788; Caths., 3,186,123 (19.7%); tot. pop., 16,100,000.

Thailand (Siam): Constitutional monarchy in southeastern Asia; capital, Bangkok. The first Christians in the region were Portuguese traders who arrived early in the 16th century. A number of missionaries began arriving in 1554 but pastoral care was confined mostly to the Portuguese until the 1660's. Evangelization of the natives got underway from about that time. A seminary was organized in 1665, a vicariate was set up four years later, and a point of departure was established for missionaries to Tonkin, Cochin China and China. Persecution and death for some of the missionaries ended evangelization efforts in 1688. It was resumed, however, and made progress from 1824 onwards. In 1881 missionaries were sent from Siam to neighboring Laos. The hierarchy was established in 1965. Thailand maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 8; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 8 (7 nat.); parishes, 160; priests, 316 (137 dioc., 179 rel.); sem., 176; bros., 153; srs., 1,142; sch., 231; bap., 6,478; Caths., 180,000 (.4%); tot. pop., 44,039,000 (1978).

Tibet: Autonomous region of China in eastern Asia, north of the Himalayas; capital, Lhasa. Christian contact and evangelization attempts have been almost fruitless. Some 1,200 Catholics were reported in Tibet about 1950. Syrians visited the area in the seventh century and evangelization attempts were made by Jesuits, 1624-35 and later, Capuchins, 1707-45, and others afterwards. They all met resistance and some met death. Missionaries do not have access to the country.

Tot. pop., 2,000,000.

Timor, Eastern: Former Portuguese overseas province in the Malay archipelago; annexed by Indonesia in 1976.

Dioc., 1; priests, 32 (25 dioc., 7 rel.); bros., 4; srs., 27; Caths., 208,000; tot. pop., 720,000.

Togo: Republic on the western coast of Africa; capital, Lome. The first Catholic missionaries in the area, where slave raiders operated for nearly 200 years, were members of the African Missions Society who arrived in 1563. They were followed by Divine Word Missionaries in 1914, when a prefecture apostolic was organized. At that time the Catholic population numbered about 19,000. The African Missionaries returned after their German predecessors were deported following World War I. The first native priest was ordained in 1922. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Togo has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (2 nat.); parishes, 65; priests, 153 (59 dioc., 94 rel.); sem., 32; bros., 40; srs., 279; sch., 273; bap., 11,048; Caths., 485,657 (20%); tot. pop., 2,421,829.

Tokelau Islands: Pacific islands administered by New Zealand. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Samoa and Tokelau diocese, Western Samoa.

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); bap., 33; Caths., 1,000.

Tonga: Polynesian monarchy in the southwestern Pacific, consisting of about 150 islands, member of the British Commonwealth; capital Nuku'alofa. Marists started missionary work in 1842, some years after Protestants had begun evangelization. By 1880 the Catholic population numbered about 1,700. A vicariate was organized in 1937. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat); parishes, 13; priests, 25 (9 dioc., 16 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 5; srs., 64; sch., 8; bap., 548; Caths., 15,329 (16.5%); tot. pop., 93,000.

Transkei: Independent (Oct. 26, 1976) state carved out of South Africa; capital, Umtata. Statistics included in South Africa.

Trinidad and Tobago: Independent nation, consisting of two islands in the Caribbean, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Port-of-Spain. The first Catholic church in Trinidad was built in 1591, years after several missionary ventures had been launched and a number of missionaries killed. Capuchins were there from 1618 until about 1802. Missionary work continued after the British gained control early in the 19th century. Cordial relations have existed between the Church and state, both of which have manifested their desire for the development of native clergy. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1978.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 61; priests, 116 (23 dioc., 93 rel.); sem., 8; p.d., 3; bros., 25; srs., 201; sch., 154; bap., 8,281; Caths., 370,000 (33%); tot. pop., 1,120,000.

Tunisia: Republic on the northern coast of Africa; capital, Tunis. There were few Christians in the territory until the 19th century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1843 and the Carthage archdiocese was established in 1884. The Catholic population in 1892 consisted of most of the approximately 50,000 Europeans in the country. When Tunis became a republic in 1956, most of the Europeans left the country. The Holy See and the Tunisian government concluded an agreement in 1964 which changed the Carthage archdiocese into a prelacy and handed over some ecclesiastical property to the republic. A considerable number of Moslem students are in Catholic schools, but the number of Moslem converts to the Church has been small. Tunisia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Prel., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 24; priests, 62 (27 dioc., 35 rel.); p.d., 1; bros., 17; srs., 250; sch., 31; bap., 58; Caths., 19,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 6,065,000.

Turkey: Republic in Asia Minor and southeastern Europe, capital, Ankara. Christian communities were established in apostolic times, as attested in the Acts of the Apostles, some of the Epistles of St. Paul, and Revela-

tion. The territory was the scene of heresies and ecumenical councils, the place of residence of Fathers of the Church, the area in which ecclesiastical organization reached the dimensions of more than 450 sees in the middle of the seventh century. The region remained generally Byzantine except for the period of the Latin occupation of Constantinople from 1204 to 1261, but was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1453 and remained under their domination until establishment of the republic in 1923. Christians, always a minority, numbered more Orthodox than Latins; they were all under some restriction during the Ottoman period. They suffered persecution in the 19th and 20th centuries, the Armenians being the most numerous victims. Turkey is overwhelmingly Moslem. Catholics are tolerated to a degree. Turkey maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for coverage of the papal visit to Turkey.)

Patriarchate, 1 (Cilicia for the Armenians, the patriarch resides in Lebanon); archd., 2; dioc., 2; v.a., 2; mission "sui juris," 1; ap. ex., 1; Caths., 26,000; tot. pop., 42,130,000.

Tuvalu (Ellice Islands): Independent island nation in Oceania. Statistics included in Kiribati.

Turks and Caicos Islands: British possession in West Indies; capital, Grand Turk. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Nassau diocese, Bahamas.

Caths., 400; tot. pop., 6,000.

Uganda: Republic in eastern Africa, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Kampala. The White Fathers were the first Catholic missionaries, starting in 1879. Persecution broke out from 1885 to 1887, taking a toll of 22 Catholic martyrs, who were canonized in 1964, and a number of Anglican victims. (Pope Paul honored all those who died for the faith during a visit to Kampala in 1969.) By 1888, there were more than 8,000 Catholics. Evangelization was resumed in 1894, after being interrupted by war, and proceeded thereafter. The first native African bishop was ordained in 1939. The hierarchy was established in 1953. The Church was suppressed during the erratic regime of Pres. Idi-Amin, who was deposed in the spring of 1979. Uganda maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 11; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 11 (8 nat.); parishes, 298; priests, 704 (359 dioc., 345 rel.); sem., 921; p.d., 1; bros., 316; srs., 1,922; sch., 1,698; bap., 230,456; Caths., 4,433,650 (35.9%); tot. pop., 12,350,000.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Union of 15 Soviet Socialist Republics in northern Eurasia, from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific; Russian capital, Moscow. The Orthodox Church has been predominant in Russian history. It developed from the Byzantine Church before 1064. Some of its members subsequently established communion with Rome as the result of reunion movements but most of them remained Orthodox. The government has always retained some kind of general or particular control of this church. Latins, always a minority, had a little more freedom. From the beginning of the Communist government in 1917, all churches of whatever kind — including Jews and Moslems — became the targets of official campaigns designed to negate their influence on society and/or to eliminate them entirely. An accurate assessment of the situation of the Catholic Church in Russia is difficult to make. Its dimensions, however, can be gauged from the findings of a team of research specialists made public by the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1964. It was reported: "The fate of the Catholic Church in the USSR and countries occupied by the Russians from 1917 to 1959 shows the following: (a) the number killed: 55 bishops; 12,800 priests and monks; 2.5 million Catholic believers; (b) imprisoned or deported: 199 bishops; 32,000 priests and 10 million believers; (c) 15,700 priests were forced to abandon their priesthood and accept other jobs; and (d) a large number of seminaries and religious communities were dissolved; 1,600 monasteries were nationalized, 31,779 churches were closed. 400 newspapers were prohibited, and all Catholic organizations were dissolved." Several Latin Rite churches are open; e.g., in Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Tiflis. An American chaplain is stationed in Moscow to serve Catholics at the U.S. embassy there. Recent reports indicate that, despite repression and attempts at Sovietization, the strongholds of Catholicism in the USSR are Lithuania (incorporated in the USSR in 1940, together with Estonia and Latvia) and the Ukraine.

Ecclesiastical jurisdictions, 21 (including 7 in Lithuania, 2 in Latvia, 1 in Estonia); card., 1 (Cardinal Slipyi of the Ukraine, living in Rome since his release in 1963 from 18 years' imprisonment); bp., 9 (apostolic administrators or auxiliaries; four are impeded or exiled; 1 bishop was ordained in 1972, Valerians Zondaks, titular bishop of Tabaicara and auxiliary to the apostolic administrator of Riga and Liepaja, Latvia); tot. pop., 262,400,000. No Catholic statistics are available.

United Arab Emirates: Independent state along Persian Gulf; capital, Abu Dhabi.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; priests, 7 (2 dioc., 5 rel.); srs., 16; sch., 10; bap., 313; Caths., 12,000; tot. pop., 655,000.

United States: See Catholic History in the United States, Statistics of the Church in the United States.

Upper Volta: Republic inland in western Africa; capital, Ouagadougou. White Fathers started the first missions in 1900 and 1901. White Sisters began work in 1911. A minor

and a major seminary were established in 1926 and 1942, respectively. The first native bishop in modern times from West Africa was ordained in 1956 and the first cardinal created in 1965. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Upper Volta established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973. (See Index for coverage of the papal visit to Upper Volta in 1980.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 8 (nat.); parishes, 98; priests, 383 (143 dioc., 240 rel.); sem., 91; bros., 138; srs., 597; sch., 20; bap., 21,247; Caths., 464,722 (7.2%); tot. pop., 6,400,000.

Uruguay: Republic (called the Eastern Republic of Uruguay) on the southeast coast of South America; capital, Montevideo. The Spanish established a settlement in 1624 and evangelization followed. Missionaries followed the reduction pattern to reach the Indians, form them in the faith and train them in agriculture, husbandry, other useful arts, and the experience of managing property and living in community. Montevideo was made a diocese in 1878. The constitution of 1830 made Catholicism the religion of the state and subsidized some of its activities, principally the missions to the Indians. Separation of Church and state was provided for in the constitution of 1917. Uruguay maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 9; abp., 1; bp., 11; parishes, 224; priests, 555 (200 dioc., 355 rel.); sem., 35; p.d., 12; bros., 148; srs., 1,571; sch., 306; bap., 42,562; Caths., 2,223,060 (79%); tot. pop., 2,814,000.

Vanuatu (New Hebrides): Independent (July 29, 1980) island group in the southwest Pacific, about 500 miles west of Fiji; formerly under joint British-French administration; capital, Vila. Effective, though slow, evangelization by Catholic missionaries began about 1887. A vicariate apostolic was set up in 1904. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 16; priests, 24 (3 dioc., 21 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 12; srs., 66; sch., 32; bap., 691; Caths., 16,971; tot. pop., 102,000.

Vatican City: See separate entry.

Venezuela: Republic in northern South America; capital, Caracas. Evangelization began in 1513-14 and involved members of a number of religious orders who worked in assigned territories, developing missions into pueblos or towns and villages of Indian converts. Nearly 350 towns originated as missions. Fifty-four missionaries met death by violence from the start of missionary work until 1817. Missionary work was seriously hindered during the wars of independence in the second decade of the 19th century and continued in decline through the rest of the century as dictator followed dictator in a period of political turbulence. Restoration of the missions got underway in 1922. The first diocese was established in 1531. Most of the bishops have been native Venezuelans. The first diocesan synod was held in 1574. Church-state relations are regulated by an agreement concluded with the Holy See in 1964. Venezuela maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 6; dioc., 18; v.a., 4; card., 1; abp., 5; bp., 31; parishes, 967; priests, 2,025 (850 dioc., 1,175 rel.); sem., 209; p.d., 18; bros., 314; srs., 3,958; sch., 892; bap., 336,315; Caths., 12,169,760 (92.7%); tot. pop., 13,120,000.

Vietnam: Country in southeastern Asia, reunited officially July 2, 1976, as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; capital, Hanoi. Previously, from 1954, partitioned into the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Vietnam in the North (capital, Hanoi) and the Republic of Vietnam in the South (capital, Saigon). Catholicism was introduced in 1533 but missionary work was intermittent until 1615 when Jesuits arrived to stay. One hundred thousand Catholics were reported in 1639. Two vicariates were organized in 1659. A seminary was set up in 1666 and two native priests were ordained two years later. A congregation of native women religious formed in 1670 is still active. Severe persecution broke out in 1698, three times in the 18th century, and again in the 19th. Between 100,000 and 300,000 persons suffered in some way from persecution during the 50 years before 1883 when the French moved in to secure religious liberty for the Catholics. Most of the 117 beatified Martyrs of Vietnam were killed during this 50-year period. After the French were forced out of Vietnam in 1954, the country was partitioned at the 17th parallel. The North went Communist and the Viet Cong, joined by North Vietnamese regular army troops in 1964, fought to gain control of the South. In 1954 there were approximately 1,114,000 Catholics in the North and 480,000 in the South. More than 650,000 fled to the South to avoid the government repression that silenced the Church in the North. In South Vietnam, the Church continued to develop during the war years. Fragmentary reports about the status of the Church since the end of the war in 1975 have been ominous. Freedom of religious belief and practice was promised by the Revolutionary Government in May, 1975, shortly after its capture of Saigon (Ho Chi Min City). The hierarchy was established in 1960. The apostolic delegation, formerly in Saigon, was transferred to Hanoi in 1976; it is presently vacant.

Archd., 3; dioc., 22; card., 1 (1979); abp., 5; bp., 30. No statistics are available. There were 2,749,475 Catholics (6.4% of the total population) in 1974. Pop., 47,872,000.

Virgin Islands: Organized unincorporated U.S. territory, about 34 miles east of Puerto Rico; capital, Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas (one of the three principal islands). The is-

lands were discovered by Columbus in 1493 and named for St. Ursula and her virgin companions. Missionaries began evangelization in the 16th century. A church on St. Croix dates from about 1660; another, on St. Thomas, from 1774. The Baltimore archdiocese had jurisdiction over the islands from 1804 to 1820 when it was passed on to the first of several places in the Caribbean area. Some trouble arose over a pastoral appointment in the 19th century, resulting in a small schism. The Redemptorists took over pastoral care in 1858; normal conditions have prevailed since.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 14 (1 dioc., 13 rel.); bros., 1; srs., 21; sch., 5; bap., 818; Caths., 27,000; tot. pop., 110,000.

Wales: Part of the United Kingdom, on the western part of the island of Great Britain. Celtic missionaries completed evangelization by the end of the sixth century, the climax of what has been called the age of saints. Welsh Christianity received its distinctive Celtic character at this time. Some conflict developed when attempts were made — and proved successful later — to place the Welsh Church under the jurisdiction of Canterbury; the Welsh opted for direct contact with Rome. The Church made progress despite the depredations of Norsemen in the eighth and ninth centuries. Norman infiltration occurred near the middle of the 12th century, resulting in a century-long effort to establish territorial dioceses and parishes to replace the Celtic organizational plan of monastic centers and satellite churches. The Western Schism produced split views and allegiances. Actions of Henry VIII in breaking away from Rome had serious repercussions. Proscription and penal laws crippled the Church, resulted in heavy defections and touched off a 150-year period of repression in which more than 91 persons died for the faith. Methodism prevailed by 1750. Modern Catholicism came to Wales with Irish immigrants in the 19th century, when the number of Welsh Catholics was negligible. Catholic emancipation was granted in 1829. The hierarchy was restored in 1850.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 172; priests, 337 (182 dioc., 155 rel.); sem., 26; bros., 19; srs., 708; sch., 126; bap., 2,927; Caths., 146,134 (5.1%); tot. pop., 2,837,221.

Wallis and Futuna Islands: French territory in the southwestern Pacific. Marists, who began evangelizing the islands in 1836-7, were the first Catholic missionaries. The entire populations of the two islands were baptized by the end of 1842 (Wallis) and 1843 (Futuna). The first missionary to the latter island was killed in 1841; he was the first martyr of the Pacific. Most of the priests on the islands are native Polynesians. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 6; priests, 13 (6 dioc., 7 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 6; srs., 49; sch., 8; bap., 260; Caths., 9,896; tot. pop., 9,939.

Western Sahara: Former Spanish overseas province (Spanish Sahara) on the northwestern coast of Africa. Territory is under control of Morocco and Mauritania (1976). Islam is the religion of non-Europeans. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1954 for the European Catholics there.

P.a., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 3 (rel.); Caths., 365.

Yemen: Arab republic in southwestern Arabia; capital, Sana. Christians perished in the first quarter of the sixth century. Moslems have been in control since the seventh century. The state religion is Islam. In 1973, for the first time in 1,400 years, Catholic personnel — priests, religious, lay persons — were invited to work in the country as staff of a government hospital; they were not to engage in proselytizing. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Tot. pop., 7,080,000.

Yemen, Peoples Democratic Republic of: Republic in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula; capitals, Aden and Medina as-Shaab. No Christian community has existed there since the Moslem conquest of the seventh century. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Tot. pop., 1,801,000.

Yugoslavia: Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capital, Belgrade. Christianity was introduced from the seventh to ninth centuries in the regions which were combined to form the nation after World War I. Since these regions straddled the original line of demarcation for the Western and Eastern Empires (and churches), and since the Reformation had little lasting effect, the Christians are nearly all either Roman Catholics or Byzantines (some in communion with Rome, the majority Orthodox). Yugoslavia was proclaimed a Socialist republic in 1945. Repression of religion became government policy. Between May, 1945, and December, 1950, persecution took the following toll: almost two-thirds of 22 dioceses lost their bishops; about 348 priests were killed; 200 priests were under arrest and in prison; 12 of 18 seminaries were closed; the Catholic press was confiscated; religious instruction was suppressed in all schools; 300 religious houses and institutions were confiscated, and nuns and other religious driven out; all Church property was expropriated; the ministry of priests was severely restricted and subject to government interference; many thousands of the faithful shared the fate of priests and religious in death, imprisonment and slave labor. Cardinal Stepinac, arrested in 1946 and the symbol of the Church under persecution in Yugoslavia, died Feb. 10, 1960. In an agreement signed June 25, 1966, the government recognized the Holy See's spiritual jurisdiction over the Church in the country and guaranteed to bishops the possibility of main-

taining contact with Rome in ecclesiastical and religious matters. The Holy See confirmed the principle that the activity of ecclesiastics, in the exercise of priestly functions, must take place within the religious and ecclesiastical sphere, and that abuse of these functions for political ends would be illegal. Less than two months after the agreement was signed, a group of exiled Croatian priests issued a statement in which they accused the Yugoslav government of failing to abide by it. According to others, an improvement was noticeable. Yugoslavia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 8; dioc., 14; a.a., 1; card., 1; abp., 7; bp., 22; parishes, 2,782; priests, 4,046 (2,647 dioc., 1,399 rel.); sem., 527; p.d., 3; bros., 357; srs., 6,587; sch., 3; bap., 84,923; Caths., 6,942,300 (31.7%); tot. pop., 21,900,000.

Zaire (formerly the Congo): Republic in south central Africa; capital, Kinshasa. Christianity was introduced in 1484 and evangelization began about 1490. The first native bishop in black Africa was ordained in 1518. Subsequent missionary work was hindered by faulty methods of instruction and formation, inroads of the slave trade, wars among the tribes, and Portuguese policy based on the patronage system and having all the trappings of anti-clericalism in the 18th and 19th centuries. Modern evangelization started in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. In the civil disorders which followed independence in 1960, some missions and other church installations were abandoned, thousands of people reverted to tribal religions and many priests and religious were killed. Church-state tensions have developed in recent years because of the Church's criticism of the anti-Christian thrust of Pres. Mobutu's "Africanization" policies. Zaire maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for coverage of the papal visit to Zaire in 1980.)

Archd., 6; dioc., 41; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 3 (nat.); bp., 45 (39 nat.); parishes, 848; priests, 2,438 (707 dioc., 1,731 rel.); sem., 753; p.d., 42; bros., 876; srs., 4,126; bap., 285,039; Caths., 11,799,000 (44.7%); tot. pop., 26,376,000 (1978).

Zambia: Republic in central Africa; capital, Lusaka. Portuguese priests did some evangelizing in the 16th and 17th centuries but no results of their work remained in the 19th century. Jesuits began work in the south in the 1880's and White Fathers in the north and east in 1895. Evangelization of the western region began for the first time in 1831. The number of Catholics doubled in the 20 years following World War II. Zambia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 7 (5 nat.); parishes, 198; priests, 435 (76 dioc., 359 rel.); sem., 100; p.d., 1; bros., 156; srs., 663; sch., 43; bap., 50,588; Caths., 1,263,570 (23.1%); tot. pop., 5,470,000.

Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia): Independent republic (Apr. 18, 1980) in south central Africa; capital, Salisbury. Earlier unsuccessful missionary ventures preceded the introduction of Catholicism in 1879. Missionaries began to make progress after 1893. The hierarchy was established in 1955; the first black bishop was ordained in 1973. In 1969, four years after the government of Ian Smith made a unilateral declaration of independence from England, a new constitution was enacted for the purpose of assuring continued white supremacy over the black majority. Catholic and Protestant prelates in the country protested rigorously against the constitution and related enactments as opposed to human rights of the blacks and restrictive of the Church's freedom to carry out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The Smith regime was ousted in 1979 after seven years of civil war in which at least 25,000 people were killed. Diplomatic relations with the Vatican were established in 1980. (See Index for 1980 events.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; p.a., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 4 (2 nat.); parishes, 69; priests, 322 (60 dioc., 262 rel.); sem., 86; bros., 124; srs., 926; sch., 130; bap., 20,632; Caths., 625,556 (9.3%); tot. pop., 6,740,000.

COMMUNISM

The substantive principles of modern Communism, a theory and system of economics and social organization, were stated about the middle of the 19th century by Karl Marx, author of *The Communist Manifesto* and, with Friedrich Engels, *Das Kapital.*

The elements of Communist ideology include: radical materialism; dialectical determinism; the inevitability of class struggle, tablishment of a worldwide classless society; common ownership of productive and other goods; the subordination of all persons and institutions to the dictatorship of the collectivity; denial of the rights, dignity and liberty of persons; militant atheism and hostility to religion; utilitarian morality.

Communism in theory and practice has been the subject of many papal documents and statements. Pius IX condemned it in 1846. Leo XIII dealt with it at length in the encyclicals *Quod Apostolici Muneris* in 1878 and *Rerum Novarum* in 1891. Pius XI wrote on the same subject in the encyclicals *Quadragesimo Anno* in 1931 and *Divini Redemptoris* in 1937.

During the pontificate of Paul VI, Vatican diplomats have held talks and conducted negotiations with officials of Communist governments in Eastern Europe in efforts to improve the status of the Church, especially in Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland. Results have been partially to the good, particularly with respect to the appointment of several bishops as heads of long-vacant dioceses. Otherwise, negotiations have not substantially eased government suppression of religion.

CATHOLIC WORLD STATISTICS

(Principal sources: Annuario Pontificio, 1980; Statistical Yearbook of the Church, 1977, the latest available edition.)

Patriarchates: 13 Eastern Rites, 8 (Asia, 6; Africa, 2). Roman Rite, 5 (Asia, 2; Europe, 2; West Indies, 1).

Archdioceses: 494 (Asia, 120; Oceania, 15; Africa, 52; Europe, 145; South America, 85; North and Middle America, 77).

Dioceses: 1,835 (Asia, 346; Oceania, 48; Africa, 293; Europe, 537; South America, 311; North and Middle America, 300).

Prelatures: 92 (Asia, 14; Africa, 1; Europe, 8; South America, 57; North and Middle America, 12).

Abbacies: 20 (Asia, 1; Oceania, 1; Africa, 1; Europe, 14; South America, 2; North and Middle America, 1).

Vicariates Apostolic: 73 (Asia, 15; Africa, 14; Europe, 2; South America, 36; North and Middle America, 6).

Prefectures Apostolic: 59 (Asia, 38; Africa, 10; South America, 11).

Apostolic Administrations: 8 (Asia, 1; Africa, 1; Europe, 4; North and Middle America, 2).

Missions "Sui Juris": 3 (Asia, 2; Oceania, 1).

Apostolic Exarchates, Ordinariates: 18 (Asia, 1; Oceania, 1; Europe, 14; South America, 2).

Cardinals (as of Oct. 6, 1980): **127** (Asia, 10; Oceania, 3; Africa, 12; Europe, 66; South America, 16; North and Middle America, 20).

Archbishops: 411 (Asia, 88; Oceania, 13; Africa, 48; Europe, 103; South America, 79; North and Middle America, 80).

Bishops: 2,434 (Asia, 291; Oceania, 69; Africa, 311; Europe, 729; South America, 499; North and Middle America, 535).

Priests, Total: 403,672 (Asia, 22,946; Oceania, 5,270; Africa, 15,534; Europe, 241,306; South America, 32,680; North and Middle America, 85,936).

Priests, Diocesan: 257,126 (Asia, 11,657; Oceania, 2,809; Africa, 5,129; Europe, 171,596; South America, 14,097; North and Middle America, 51,838).

Priests, Religious: 146,546 (Asia, 11,289; Oceania, 2,461; Africa, 10,405; Europe, 69,710; South America, 18,583; North and Middle America, 34,098).

Brothers: 66,940 (Asia, 5,393; Oceania, 2,954; Africa, 4,799; Europe, 33,229; South America, 6,767; North and Middle America, 13,798).

Seminarians: 61,013 (Asia, 10,956; Oceania, 952; Africa, 5,165; Europe, 22,716; South America, 7,219; North and Middle America, 14,005). Figures, from the *Statistical Yearbook of the Church*, are for diocesan (39,422) and religious order (21,591) major seminarians.

Permanent Deacons: 5,775 (Asia, 36; Oceania 39; Africa, 133; Europe, 575; South America, 555; North and Middle America, 4,437).

Sisters: 938,881 (Asia, 74,088; Oceania, 16,953; Africa, 33,673; Europe, 527,649; South America, 87,373; North and Middle America, 199,145).

Baptisms: 16,932,849 (Asia, 1,796,847; Oceania, 124,640; Africa, 2,000,233; Europe, 3,725,885; South America, 5,314,395; North and Middle America, 3,970,849).

Catholic Population: 739,126,000 (18.1 percent of the total world population of 4,094,206,000). Asia, 56,013,000 (2.3 percent; total population, 2,403,931,000). Oceania, 5,475,000 (25 percent; total population, 21,883,000). Africa, 52,508,000 (12.4 percent; total population, 422,738,000). Europe, 266,034,000 (39.8 percent; total population, 669,350,000). South America, 204,104,000 (91.3 percent; total population, 223,556,000). North and Middle America, 154,992,000 (43.9 percent; total population, 352,748,000). Figures, as of the beginning of 1978, are from the *Statistical Yearbook of the Church*.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCES

(Principal source: *Annuario Pontificio.*)

Episcopal conferences, organized and operating under general norms and particular statutes approved by the Holy See, are official bodies in and through which the bishops of a given country or territory act together as pastors of the Church.

Listed below according to countries or regions are titles and addresses of conferences and names and sees of presidents (archbishops unless otherwise noted).

Africa, North: Conference Episcopale d'Afrique du Nord, 13 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa, Algiers, Algeria. Card. Leon-Etienne Duval (Algiers).

Africa, South: Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC), P.O. Box 941, Pretoria 0001, S. Africa. Abp.-Bp. Joseph P. Fitzgerald, O.M.I. (Johannesburg).

Angola: Conferencia Episcopal de Angola e Sao Tome (CEAST), C.P. 1230, Luanda, Angola. Eduardo Andre Muaca (Luanda).

Antilles: Antilles Episcopal Conference, 27 Maraval Rd., Port of Spain, Trinidad. Gordon Anthony Pantin (Port of Spain).

Arab Countries: Conference des Eveques Latins dans les Regions Arabes (CELRA), Latin Patriarchate, P.O. Box 14152, Jerusalem (Old City). Patriarch Giacomo Beltritti (Jerusalem).

Argentina: Conferencia Episcopal Argentina (CEA), Calle Paraguay 1867, Buenos Aires. Card. Raul Francisco Primatesta (Cordoba).

Australia: Australian Episcopal Conference, P.O. Box 297, Kingston, A.C.T., 2604. Card. James Darcy Freeman (Sydney).

STATISTICS OF CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

(Principal source: *1980 Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.* Permanent deacon statistics are from the *1980 Annuario Pontificio.* Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk. For dioceses marked +, see Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.)

Canada's 10 civil provinces and two territories are divided into 17 ecclesiastical provinces consisting of 17 metropolitan sees (archdioceses) and 52 suffragan sees (51 dioceses and one abbacy); there is also one archdiocese immediately subject to the Holy See. (See listing of Ecclesiastical Provinces elsewhere in this section.)

This table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic statistics. In some cases, the totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces.

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Parishes
Newfoundland	**204,775**	**120**	**44**	**164**	**—**	**99**	**530**	**167**
*St. John's	113,792	58	21	79	—	64	328	40
Grand Falls	35,140	31	1	32	—	15	72	45
Labrador-Schefferville+	20,000	1	21	22	—	10	51	24
St. George's	35,843	30	1	31	—	10	79	58
Prince Edward Island								
Charlottetown	**51,215**	**80**	**3**	**83**	**1**	**—**	**240**	**56**
Nova Scotia	**275,597**	**296**	**50**	**346**	**5**	**18**	**951**	**241**
*Halifax	113,000	76	21	97	5	1	420	73
Antigonish	126,333	195	11	206	—	8	468	127
Yarmouth	36,264	25	18	43	—	1	63	41
New Brunswick	**326,227**	**308**	**119**	**427**	**—**	**62**	**1,226**	**273**
*Moncton	76,340	80	63	143	—	28	414	64
Bathurst	106,578	90	28	118	—	21	345	70
Edmundston	53,309	59	14	73	—	11	237	38
St. John	90,000	79	14	93	—	2	230	101
Quebec	**5,397,300**	**4,414**	**2,900**	**7,314**	**70**	**3,574**	**27,002**	**1,895**
*Montreal	1,533,777	729	1,190	1,919	—	950	8,568	280
*Quebec	828,469	857	587	1,444	35	806	6,243	275
*Rimouski	161,681	248	63	311	—	47	986	117
*Sherbrooke	235,445	323	137	460	1	138	1,533	131
Amos	106,410	98	24	122	—	23	329	82
Chicoutimi	268,550	298	103	401	2	130	1,015	107
Gaspe	103,077	111	21	132	1	9	318	63
Hauterive	115,000	64	30	94	—	32	297	50
Hull	186,000	90	72	162	1	23	363	65
Joliette	150,508	151	56	207	—	144	662	55
Mont Laurier	68,124	77	48	125	—	58	247	62
Nicolet	164,768	240	38	278	7	163	1,181	85
Rouyn-Noranda	54,942	40	25	65	—	23	202	44
Ste.-Anne-de-la Pocatiere	90,845	197	10	207	—	16	464	54
St. Hyacinthe	290,249	261	109	370	16	342	1,723	112
St. Jean de Quebec	410,000	171	95	266	—	169	840	88
St. Jerome	228,155	112	127	239	2	152	343	66
Trois Rivieres	240,195	218	108	326	5	241	1,282	97
Valleyfield	161,105	129	57	186	—	108	406	62
Ontario	**2,474,306**	**1,427**	**1,295**	**2,722**	**105**	**357**	**5,234**	**1,169**
*Kingston	61,570	83	6	89	—	—	303	78
*Ottawa	285,303	164	242	406	7	117	1,264	110
*Toronto	950,000	298	532	830	78	113	1,025	212
Alexandria-Cornwall	51,212	46	7	53	1	11	123	34
Hamilton	290,093	146	162	308	—	30	460	145
Hearst	34,997	40	8	48	—	3	68	43
London	314,667	256	115	371	—	22	792	177

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Par- ishes
Ontario								
Moosonee+	3,000	—	11	11	1	12	18	10
Pembroke+	55,418	86	17	103	—	4	285	72
Peterborough	43,276	63	4	67	—	1	168	35
St. Catharines	100,000	55	38	93	—	—	98	47
Sault Ste. Marie	170,000	135	94	229	18	15	454	115
Thunder Bay	55,000	26	41	67	—	6	68	54
Timmins	59,770	29	18	47	—	23	108	37
Manitoba	**207,500**	**151**	**220**	**371**	**18**	**67**	**1,020**	**252**
*Keewatin-LePas+	25,000	—	37	37	1	11	50	52
*St. Boniface	80,000	97	76	173	4	39	616	110
*Winnipeg	97,500	54	86	140	13	12	344	68
Churchill-Hudson Bay+	5,000	—	21	21	—	5	[illegible]	22
Saskatchewan	**205,134**	**210**	**160**	**370**	**—**	**34**	**861**	**431**
*Regina	91,500	93	48	141	—	5	271	194
Gravelbourg	14,175	30	8	38	—	4	115	58
Prince Albert	42,959	47	34	81	—	8	209	92
Saskatoon	44,500	40	42	82	—	3	174	63
St. Peter Muenster (Abb.)	12,000	—	28	28	—	14	92	24
Alberta	**350,000**	**239**	**235**	**474**	**1**	**52**	**948**	**431**
*Edmonton	161,000	109	118	227	—	29	616	176
*Grouard-McLennan	30,000	5	40	45	—	6	85	48
Calgary	130,000	97	64	161	1	15	152	127
St. Paul	29,000	28	13	41	—	2	95	80
British Columbia	**310,557**	**174**	**173**	**347**	**—**	**48**	**645**	**335**
*Vancouver	175,000	90	100	190	—	31	357	88
Kamloops	27,000	18	13	31	—	4	52	80
Nelson	37,557	32	17	49	—	—	55	42
Prince George	26,000	5	23	28	—	7	51	74
Victoria	45,000	29	20	49	—	6	130	51
Yukon Territory								
Whitehorse+	7,258	—	17	17	—	2	17	24
Northwest Territories								
MacKenzie-Ft. Smith+	34,000	1	38	39	—	17	36	30
Eastern Rites	**206,265**	**157**	**75**	**232**	**19**	**18**	**142**	**365**
*Winnipeg	55,000	38	18	56	5	3	30	44
Edmonton	41,065	31	15	46	3	9	35	98
New Westminster	7,000	10	4	14	1	—	4	20
Saskatoon	20,000	18	20	38	1	—	40	130
Toronto	83,200	60	18	78	9	6	33	73
Military Vicariate	**73,195**	**55**	**25**	**80**	**—**	**—**	**6**	**60**
TOTALS 1980	**10,123,329**	**7,632**	**5,354**	**12,986**	**219**	**4,340**	**38,858**	**5,729**
Totals 1979	**9,991,243**	**7,734**	**5,316**	**13,050**	**185**	**4,418**	**40,241**	**5,836**

Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines

The following dioceses, indicated by + in the table, have interprovincial lines.

Churchill-Hudson Bay includes part of Northwest Territories.

Keewatin-Le Pas includes part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan provinces.

Labrador-Schefferville includes the Labrador region of Newfoundland and the northern part of Quebec province.

MacKenzie-Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, includes part of Alberta and Saskatchewan provinces.

Moosonee, Ont., includes part of Quebec province.

Pembroke, Ont., includes one county of Quebec province.

Whitehorse, Y.T., includes part of British Columbia.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS

Catholic population statistics are from the 1980 Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops; total population figures are 1979 estimates.

The table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic percentage in total population. In some cases, the Catholic totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces. See Index: Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.

Civil Province Territory	Cath. Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Alberta	350,000	1,985,200	17.6
British Columbia	310,557	2,555,800	12.1
Manitoba	207,500	1,029,900	20.1
New Brunswick	326,227	699,200	46.6
Newfoundland	204,775	572,900	35.7
Nova Scotia	275,597	845,400	32.6
Ontario	2,474,306	8,479,900	29.1
Prince Edward Is.	51,215	122,300	41.8
Quebec	5,397,300	6,289,600	85.8
Saskatchewan	205,134	952,500	21.5
Northwest Territories	34,000	43,100	78.8
Yukon	7,258	21,800	33.3
Eastern Rites	206,265	—	—
Military Ordinariate	73,195	—	—
TOTALS 1980	**10,123,329**	**23,597,600**	**42.9**
Totals 1979	**9,991,243**	**23,444,200**	**42.6**

CANADIAN SHRINES

Our Lady of the Cape (Cap de la Madeleine), Queen of the Most Holy Rosary: The Three Rivers, Quebec, parish church, built of fieldstone in 1714 and considered the oldest stone church on the North American continent preserved in its original state, was rededicated June 22, 1888, as a shrine of the Queen of the Most Holy Rosary. Thereafter, the site increased in importance as a pilgrimage and devotional center, and in 1904 St. Pius X decreed the crowning of a statue of the Blessed Virgin which had been donated 50 years earlier to commemorate the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. In 1909, the First Plenary Council of Quebec declared the church a shrine of national pilgrimage. In 1964, the church at the shrine was given the status and title of minor basilica.

St. Anne de Beaupre: The devotional history of this shrine in Quebec, which has been called the "Lourdes of the New World," began with the reported cure of a cripple, Louis Grimont, on Mar. 16, 1658, the starting date of construction work on a small chapel of St. Anne. The original building was successively enlarged and replaced by a stone church which was given the rank of minor basilica in 1888. The present structure, a Romanesque-Gothic basilica, houses the shrine proper in its north transept. The centers of attraction are an eight-foot-high oaken statue and the great relic of St. Anne, a portion of her forearm.

St. Joseph's Oratory: The massive oratory basilica standing on the western side of Mount Royal and overlooking the city of Montreal had its origin in a primitive chapel erected there by Brother Andre, C.S.C., in 1904. Eleven years later, a large crypt was built to accommodate an increasing number of pilgrims, and in 1924 construction work was begun on the large church. A belfry, housing a 60-bell carillon and standing on the site of the original chapel, was dedicated May 15, 1955, as the first major event of the jubilee year observed after the oratory was given the rank of minor basilica.

Martyrs' Shrine: A shrine commemorating several of the Jesuit Martyrs of North America who were killed between 1642 and 1649 in the Ontario and northern New York area is located on the former site of old Forte Sainte Marie.

CATHOLIC PUBLICATIONS

(Sources: *Catholic Press Directory*, Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.)

Newspapers

British Columbia Catholic, The, w; 150 Robson St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2A7.

Catholic New Times (national), biweekly; 80 Sackville St., Toronto, Ont. M5A 3E5.

Catholic Register, The, (national), w; 67 Bond St., Toronto, Ont. M5B 1X6.

Catholic Times, The, 10 times a year; 190 Bolton Ave., St. Lambert, Que. J4R 1W1.

Diocesan News, m; P.O. Box 1689, Charlottetown, P.E.I. CIA 7N4.

Esprit Vivant, w; 1915 est, Blvd. Gouin, Montreal, Que. H2B 1W7.

Monitor, The, m; P.O. Box 986, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 5M3.

New Freeman, The, w; Box 6609, Sta. A, St. John, N.B. E2L 4S1.

Prairie Messenger, w; St. Peter's Press, Muenster, Sask. SOK 2Y0.

Presence, m; 256 King Edward Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 7M1.

Teviskes, Ziburiai (Lithuanian), w; 2185 Stavebank Rd., Mississauga, Ont. L5C 1T3.

Western Catholic Reporter, w; 10562 109th St., Edmonton, Alta. T5H 3B2.

Magazines

Annals of St. Anne de Beaupre, m; Box 1000, St. Anne de Beaupre, Que. GOA 3CO; Basilica of St. Anne.

Apostolat, bm; 460, Primiere Rue, Richelieu, Que. J3L 4B5, Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

Bulletin Le Bulletin (French-English), m; 324 E. Laurier St., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6P6. Canadian Religious Conference.

Canadian Layman, The, bm; 88 Plymouth

CATHOLIC POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1980;* figures as of Jan. 1, 1980. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Parishes
NEW ENGLAND	**5,681,871**	**4,146**	**2,547**	**6,693**	**344**	**716**	**12,775**	**1,696**
Maine, Portland	275,376	232	128	360	—	33	868	143
New Hampshire, Manchester	285,301	281	97	378	—	46	1,155	126
Vermont, Burlington	156,596	167	69	236	—	29	369	100
Massachusetts	**3,936,478**	**2,166**	**1,687**	**3,853**	**121**	**318**	**7,294**	**785**
*Boston	2,017,133	1,306	1,171	2,477	92	212	4,797	408
Fall River	338,322	229	206	435	—	44	747	113
Springfield	352,949	275	145	420	—	25	980	136
Worcester	328,074	356	165	521	29	37	770	128
Rhode Island, Providence	601,063	387	216	603	63	170	1,256	159
Connecticut	**1,327,057**	**913**	**350**	**1,263**	**160**	**120**	**1,833**	**383**
*Hartford	790,764	530	153	683	137	61	791	223
Bridgeport	340,441	240	119	359	19	5	694	86
Norwich+	195,852	143	78	221	4	54	348	74
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	**13,010,743**	**9,624**	**5,618**	**15,242**	**794**	**1,834**	**35,262**	**3,908**
New York	**6,393,532**	**4,470**	**3,077**	**7,547**	**319**	**1,121**	**16,285**	**1,715**
*New York	1,825,090	1,066	1,632	2,698	116	450	5,700	410
Albany	408,648	387	190	577	35	90	1,422	201
Brooklyn	1,338,554	936	400	1,336	54	276	2,414	223
Buffalo	850,000	603	356	959	37	69	2,411	298
Ogdensburg	169,845	194	43	237	—	33	376	122
Rochester	369,840	394	156	550	—	54	1,045	161
Rockville Centre	1,040,517	484	151	635	50	133	2,119	129
Syracuse	391,038	406	149	555	27	16	798	171
New Jersey	**2,925,087**	**1,934**	**978**	**2,912**	**405**	**337**	**5,548**	**695**
*Newark	1,390,427	832	443	1,275	200	167	2,521	248
Camden	349,879	378	45	423	45	27	571	127
Paterson	317,515	293	263	556	69	61	1,061	105
Trenton	867,266	431	227	658	91	82	1,395	215
Pennsylvania	**3,692,124**	**3,220**	**1,563**	**4,783**	**70**	**376**	**13,429**	**1,498**
*Philadelphia	1,359,987	985	646	1,631	1	225	5,884	307
Allentown	259,418	308	105	413	—	20	961	152
Altoona-Johnstown	151,320	193	99	292	1	28	232	120
Erie	218,768	284	63	347	—	11	731	128
Greensburg	229,105	193	117	310	1	12	465	118
Harrisburg	206,424	182	79	261	42	13	871	112
Pittsburgh	912,959	636	321	957	25	59	3,088	321
Scranton	354,143	439	133	572	—	8	1,197	240
SOUTH ATLANTIC	**2,973,898**	**2,198**	**2,031**	**4,229**	**292**	**581**	**6,947**	**1,253**
Delaware, Wilmington+	120,827	123	95	218	1	29	420	55
Maryland, *Baltimore	413,321	363	349	712	89	137	1,972	151
District of Columbia								
*Washington+	397,288	350	676	1,026	92	173	974	128
Virginia	285,161	220	165	385	30	32	707	157
Arlington	174,150	82	99	181	29	23	293	57
Richmond	111,011	138	66	204	1	9	414	100
West Virginia								
Wheeling-Charleston	102,192	134	92	226	10	19	453	114
North Carolina	94,496	123	75	198	2	17	354	120
Charlotte	47,805	57	51	108	—	8	229	62
Raleigh	46,691	66	24	90	2	9	125	58
South Carolina, Charleston	59,027	82	54	136	18	25	272	75
Georgia	149,288	158	123	281	24	49	401	97
*Atlanta	99,742	89	89	178	6	36	191	52
Savannah	49,546	69	34	103	18	13	210	45
Florida	1,352,298	645	402	1,047	26	100	1,394	356
*Miami	830,700	304	204	508	22	49	662	130
Orlando	163,043	126	33	159	—	—	195	61

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc.	Priests Rel.	Total	Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
Florida								
Pensacola-Tallahassee	40,823	52	13	65	—	—	65	38
St. Augustine	65,416	53	25	78	1	—	117	44
St. Petersburg	252,316	110	127	237	3	51	355	83
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	**10,237,208**	**7,886**	**4,958**	**12,844**	**1,027**	**1,876**	**31,250**	**4,202**
Ohio	**2,372,393**	**2,055**	**1,019**	**3,074**	**197**	**505**	**7,301**	**977**
*Cincinnati	505,666	467	444	911	57	272	1,890	256
Cleveland	979,300	642	288	930	23	132	2,516	256
Columbus	204,816	235	72	307	17	13	703	108
Steubenville	53,578	166	14	180	1	9	151	74
Toledo	347,594	281	129	410	88	32	1,531	166
Youngstown	281,439	264	72	336	11	47	510	117
Indiana	**717,799**	**743**	**625**	**1,368**	**36**	**245**	**3,692**	**453**
*Indianapolis	202,087	235	192	427	—	87	1,913	142
Evansville	91,701	132	21	153	15	5	448	74
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	147,438	125	270	395	16	116	887	89
Gary	190,033	141	79	220	1	30	325	86
Lafayette	86,540	110	63	173	4	7	119	62
Illinois	**3,575,931**	**2,241**	**1,821**	**4,062**	**525**	**636**	**8,731**	**1,101**
*Chicago	2,406,728	1,264	1,289	2,553	400	309	5,040	444
Belleville	122,147	164	50	214	2	10	434	130
Joliet	411,000	205	181	386	36	262	1,100	111
Peoria	234,844	252	113	365	36	16	699	170
Rockford	217,573	175	82	257	51	7	470	102
Springfield	183,639	181	106	287	—	32	988	144
Michigan	**2,004,288**	**1,326**	**642**	**1,968**	**146**	**182**	**5,155**	**812**
*Detroit	1,190,042	619	432	1,051	93	133	3,050	337
Gaylord	84,425	61	21	82	—	5	153	59
Grand Rapids	148,128	163	40	203	17	9	669	92
Kalamazoo	93,430	58	38	96	12	10	306	46
Lansing	221,338	153	59	212	8	16	560	84
Marquette	98,528	129	24	153	—	2	156	89
Saginaw	168,397	143	28	171	16	7	261	105
Wisconsin	**1,566,797**	**1,521**	**851**	**2,372**	**123**	**308**	**6,371**	**859**
*Milwaukee	706,712	646	515	1,161	89	172	3,720	266
Green Bay	337,139	295	219	514	34	87	965	194
La Crosse	218,754	266	43	309	—	22	718	174
Madison	215,255	209	55	264	—	26	727	138
Superior	88,937	105	19	124	—	1	241	87
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	**686,172**	**953**	**448**	**1,401**	**136**	**331**	**4,045**	**629**
Kentucky	**358,751**	**516**	**171**	**687**	**44**	**149**	**2,823**	**287**
*Louisville	210,154	255	124	379	44	122	1,462	126
Covington	108,500	185	28	213	—	11	1,081	85
Owensboro	50,097	76	19	95	—	16	280	76
Tennessee	**113,169**	**134**	**67**	**201**	**47**	**77**	**341**	**95**
Memphis	47,188	57	26	83	21	57	173	35
Nashville	65,981	77	41	118	26	20	168	60
Alabama	**109,233**	**160**	**137**	**297**	**32**	**37**	**464**	**132**
*Mobile	55,830	93	79	172	15	25	273	77
Birmingham	53,403	67	58	125	17	12	191	55
Mississippi	**95,019**	**143**	**73**	**216**	**13**	**68**	**417**	**115**
Biloxi	52,434	66	30	96	4	57	93	42
Jackson	42,585	77	43	120	9	11	324	73
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	**3,380,367**	**4,060**	**2,209**	**6,269**	**283**	**726**	**15,732**	**2,702**
Minnesota	**1,040,548**	**993**	**476**	**1,469**	**47**	**163**	**4,348**	**697**
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	554,662	396	221	617	41	67	1,642	217
Crookston	41,925	50	23	73	—	3	320	49
Duluth	101,487	101	35	136	—	1	334	78
New Ulm	71,039	114	10	124	1	1	179	94

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc.	Priests Rel.	Total	Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
Minnesota								
St. Cloud	151,682	160	170	330	5	65	1,129	135
Winona	119,753	172	17	189	—	26	744	124
Iowa	**540,929**	**908**	**349**	**1,257**	**45**	**58**	**2,462**	**510**
*Dubuque	242,744	378	101	479	25	40	1,467	190
Davenport	105,000	196	18	214	—	17	457	119
Des Moines	80,427	126	10	136	16	—	205	84
Sioux City	112,758	208	220	428	4	1	333	117
Missouri	**797,768**	**934**	**748**	**1,682**	**107**	**344**	**4,419**	**498**
*St. Louis	531,108	575	527	1,102	29	214	3,395	246
Jefferson City	79,905	127	14	141	33	15	157	94
Kansas City-St. Joseph	137,766	158	166	324	43	52	640	97
Springfield- Cape Girardeau	48,989	74	41	115	2	63	227	61
North Dakota	**185,928**	**220**	**95**	**315**	**11**	**23**	**547**	**189**
Bismarck	76,817	76	66	142	—	18	298	73
Fargo	109,111	144	29	173	11	5	249	116
South Dakota	**140,383**	**182**	**110**	**292**	**9**	**41**	**587**	**178**
Rapid City	40,138	38	41	79	7	14	100	56
Sioux Falls	100,245	144	69	213	2	27	487	122
Nebraska	**335,142**	**422**	**210**	**632**	**63**	**67**	**1,158**	**272**
*Omaha	216,779	223	180	403	63	46	844	136
Grand Island	51,846	82	2	84	—	—	144	50
Lincoln	66,517	117	28	145	—	21	170	86
Kansas	**339,669**	**401**	**221**	**622**	**1**	**30**	**2,211**	**358**
*Kansas City	145,000	125	138	263	—	22	1,225	119
Dodge City	37,174	56	11	67	1	—	190	46
Salina	60,145	79	44	123	—	5	345	98
Wichita	97,350	141	28	169	—	3	451	95
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	**3,866,075**	**2,040**	**1,719**	**3,759**	**580**	**612**	**7,097**	**1,585**
Arkansas, Little Rock	**56,911**	**108**	**66**	**174**	**2**	**52**	**534**	**85**
Louisiana	**1,316,441**	**692**	**544**	**1,236**	**92**	**278**	**2,109**	**477**
*New Orleans	529,706	229	316	545	40	196	1,275	134
Alexandria-Shreveport	83,432	118	44	162	1	13	226	84
Baton Rouge	173,564	94	67	161	2	10	125	69
Houma-Thibodaux	130,391	57	8	65	15	10	73	35
Lafayette	399,348	194	109	303	34	49	410	155
Lake Charles	No separate statistics available.							
Oklahoma	**117,563**	**170**	**66**	**236**	**24**	**29**	**502**	**126**
*Oklahoma City	67,093	107	39	146	16	20	278	72
Tulsa	50,470	63	27	90	8	9	224	54
Texas	**2,375,160**	**1,070**	**1,043**	**2,113**	**462**	**253**	**3,952**	**897**
*San Antonio	575,245	203	263	466	77	133	1,500	165
Amarillo	89,051	66	24	90	33	1	168	62
Austin	136,935	101	51	152	5	30	190	83
Beaumont	83,973	57	34	91	6	2	121	44
Brownsville	317,656	46	74	120	1	16	170	60
Corpus Christi	177,714	81	90	171	14	19	226	76
Dallas	165,483	103	108	211	101	5	355	61
El Paso+	223,926	92	78	170	39	21	370	82
Fort Worth	91,439	69	40	109	18	16	165	78
Galveston-Houston	437,000	199	257	456	105	10	649	142
San Angelo	76,738	53	24	77	63	—	38	44
MOUNTAIN	**1,668,663**	**1,187**	**815**	**2,002**	**276**	**254**	**3,136**	**795**
Montana	**130,292**	**223**	**62**	**285**	**11**	**13**	**273**	**133**
Great Falls-Billings	65,792	89	38	127	4	5	192	74
Helena	64,500	134	24	158	7	8	81	59
Idaho, Boise	**70,416**	**96**	**27**	**123**	**1**	**8**	**143**	**67**
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	**46,500**	**60**	**7**	**67**	**2**	**2**	**89**	**39**
Colorado	**411,545**	**290**	**274**	**564**	**64**	**49**	**1,152**	**190**
*Denver	309,839	188	223	411	61	35	931	131
Pueblo	101,706	102	51	153	3	14	221	59

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc.	Priests Rel.	Total	Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
New Mexico	**372,456**	**201**	**151**	**352**	**52**	**113**	**573**	**151**
*Santa Fe	324,357	152	94	246	45	87	410	95
Gallup+	48,099	49	57	106	7	26	163	56
Arizona	**467,710**	**214**	**202**	**416**	**123**	**37**	**665**	**135**
Phoenix	269,710	121	115	236	62	27	317	79
Tucson	198,000	93	87	180	61	10	348	56
Utah, Salt Lake City	**59,744**	**52**	**45**	**97**	**22**	**17**	**110**	**39**
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	**110,000**	**51**	**47**	**98**	**1**	**15**	**131**	**41**
PACIFIC	**5,902,676**	**2,784**	**2,754**	**5,538**	**343**	**969**	**9,792**	**1,527**
Washington	**488,309**	**383**	**382**	**765**	**65**	**40**	**1,444**	**227**
*Seattle	358,460	222	253	475	49	30	895	130
Spokane	73,649	99	113	212	16	10	488	58
Yakima	56,200	62	16	78	—	—	61	39
Oregon	**320,313**	**237**	**252**	**489**	**1**	**68**	**964**	**152**
*Portland	294,952	194	241	435	1	68	869	123
Baker	25,361	43	11	54	—	—	95	29
California	**4,844,744**	**2,075**	**1,950**	**4,025**	**243**	**781**	**6,898**	**1,029**
*Los Angeles	2,069,682	583	682	1,265	91	287	2,545	278
*San Francisco	629,366	317	577	894	36	132	1,617	153
Fresno	307,000	118	56	174	—	16	177	83
Monterey	95,000	84	34	118	—	23	203	43
Oakland	390,099	147	238	385	30	176	607	87
Orange	338,023	120	104	224	31	26	475	49
Sacramento	240,570	186	80	266	1	43	327	91
San Bernardino	228,734	146	56	202	18	21	222	87
San Diego	345,000	244	67	311	33	13	505	87
Santa Rosa	88,660	80	24	104	2	38	127	38
Stockton	112,610	50	32	82	1	6	93	31
Alaska	**39,310**	**39**	**57**	**96**	**33**	**9**	**103**	**55**
*Anchorage	20,038	20	20	40	—	—	38	18
Fairbanks	14,000	6	36	42	26	9	51	27
Juneau	5,272	13	1	14	7	—	14	10
Hawaii, Honolulu	**210,000**	**50**	**113**	**163**	**1**	**71**	**383**	**64**
EASTERN RITES	**579,505**	**540**	**104**	**644**	**18**	**42**	**481**	**497**
*Philadelphia	166,344	113	14	127	1	1	212	109
St. Nicholas	30,030	34	12	46	2	—	20	36
Stamford	48,806	59	19	78	—	24	49	52
*Pittsburgh	151,601	82	9	91	—	6	140	84
Parma	32,874	56	4	60	—	—	19	56
Passaic	96,605	88	16	104	2	1	29	86
St. Maron	30,887	74	2	76	3	6	8	48
Newton	22,358	34	28	62	10	4	4	26
MILITARY VICARIATE	**1,825,000**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 1980	**49,812,178**	**35,418**	**23,203**	**58,621**	**4,093**	**7,941**	**126,517**	**18,794**
Totals 1979	**49,602,035**	**35,472**	**22,958**	**58,430**	**3,296**	**7,965**	**128,378**	**18,695**
Totals 1970	**47,872,089**	**37,272**	**21,920**	**59,192**	—	**11,623**	**160,931**	**18,224**

Dioceses with Interstate Lines

Diocesan lines usually fall within a single state and in some cases include a whole state.

The following dioceses, with their statistics as reported in tables throughout the Almanac, are exceptions.

Norwich, Conn., includes Fisher's Island, N.Y.

Wilmington, Del., includes all of Delaware and nine counties of Maryland.

Baltimore, includes all of Maryland except nine counties under the jurisdiction of Wilmington and five under Washington.

Washington, D.C., includes five counties of Maryland.

El Paso, Tex., includes seven counties of New Mexico.

Gallup, N.M., has jurisdiction over several counties of Arizona.

Cheyenne, Wyo., includes all of Yellowstone National Park.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS IN U.S. POPULATION

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1980;* figures are as of Jan. 1, 1980. Total general population figures at the end of the table are U.S. Census Bureau estimates for Jan. 1 of the respective years. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
NEW ENGLAND	**5,681,871**	**14,148,453**	**40.16**
Maine, Portland	275,376	1,028,000	26.79
New Hampshire			
Manchester	285,301	784,000	36.39
Vermont, Burlington	156,596	493,300	31.74
Massachusetts	3,036,478	7,750,873	39.18
*Boston	2,017,133	5,789,478	34.84
Fall River	338,322	530,000	63.83
Springfield	352,949	791,642	44.58
Worcester	328,074	639,753	51.28
Rhode Island, Providence	601,063	929,000	62.03
Connecticut	1,327,057	3,163,280	41.95
*Hartford	790,764	1,748,380	45.23
Bridgeport	340,441	837,000	40.67
Norwich+	195,852	577,900	33.89
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	**13,010,743**	**37,949,195**	**34.28**
New York	6,393,532	18,335,283	34.87
*New York	1,825,090	5,044,800	36.18
Albany	408,648	1,472,684	27.15
Brooklyn	1,338,554	4,218,000	31.73
Buffalo	850,000	1,716,725	49.51
Ogdensburg	169,845	404,806	41.96
Rochester	369,840	1,467,300	25.21
Rockville Centre	1,040,517	2,787,258	37.33
Syracuse	391,038	1,223,710	31.96
New Jersey	2,925,087	8,010,180	36.77
*Newark	1,390,427	2,758,000	50.41
Camden	349,879	1,131,212	30.93
Paterson	317,515	1,518,762	20.91
Trenton	867,266	2,602,206	33.33
Pennsylvania	3,692,124	11,603,732	31.82
*Philadelphia	1,359,987	3,559,530	38.21
Allentown	259,418	1,000,000	25.94
Altoona-Johnstown	151,320	624,800	24.22
Erie	218,768	857,037	25.53
Greensburg	229,105	756,173	30.30
Harrisburg	206,424	1,600,500	12.90
Pittsburgh	912,959	2,241,430	40.73
Scranton	354,143	964,262	36.73
SOUTH ATLANTIC	**2,973,898**	**35,043,492**	**8.49**
Delaware, Wilmington+	120,827	860,500	14.04
Maryland, *Baltimore	413,321	2,449,721	16.87
District of Columbia			
*Washington+	397,288	2,098,200	18.93
Virginia	285,161	5,003,220	5.70
Arlington	174,150	1,317,500	13.22
Richmond	111,011	3,685,720	3.01
West Virginia			
Wheeling-Charleston	102,192	1,744,237	5.86
North Carolina	94,496	5,820,022	1.62
Charlotte	47,805	2,850,000	1.68
Raleigh	46,691	2,970,022	1.57
South Carolina			
Charleston	59,027	2,876,000	2.05
Georgia	149,288	4,877,422	3.06
*Atlanta	99,742	3,246,250	3.07
Savannah	49,546	1,631,172	3.04
Florida	1,352,298	9,314,170	14.52
*Miami	830,700	3,406,900	24.38
Orlando	163,043	1,785,500	9.13
Pensacola-Tallahassee	40,823	819,811	4.98
St. Augustine	65,416	1,047,000	6.25
St. Petersburg	252,316	2,254,959	11.19
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	**10,237,208**	**40,628,126**	**25.20**
Ohio	2,372,393	10,593,514	22.39
*Cincinnati	505,666	2,668,300	18.95
Cleveland	979,300	2,758,337	35.50
Columbus	204,816	1,901,100	10.77
Steubenville	53,578	545,060	9.83
Toledo	347,594	1,438,800	24.16
Youngstown	281,439	1,281,917	21.95
Indiana	717,799	5,207,675	13.78
*Indianapolis	202,087	2,022,366	9.99
Evansville	91,701	435,177	21.07
Ft. Wayne-S. Bend	147,438	980,952	15.03
Gary	190,033	782,300	24.29
Lafayette	86,540	986,880	8.77
Illinois	3,575,931	11,209,644	31.90
*Chicago	2,406,728	5,750,405	41.85
Belleville	122,147	807,682	15.12
Joliet	411,000	1,191,000	34.51
Peoria	234,844	1,434,428	16.37
Rockford	217,573	934,938	23.27
Springfield	183,639	1,091,191	16.83
Michigan	2,004,288	8,971,250	22.34
*Detroit	1,190,042	4,425,800	26.89
Gaylord	84,425	419,700	20.12
Grand Rapids	148,128	899,238	16.47
Kalamazoo	93,430	796,812	11.73
Lansing	221,338	1,511,910	14.64
Marquette	98,528	304,347	32.37
Saginaw	168,397	613,443	27.45
Wisconsin	1,566,797	4,646,043	33.72
*Milwaukee	706,712	2,039,217	34.66
Green Bay	337,139	736,053	45.80
La Crosse	218,754	667,849	32.76
Madison	215,255	861,020	25.00
Superior	88,937	341,904	26.01
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	**686,172**	**13,575,679**	**5.05**
Kentucky	368,751	3,479,786	10.60
*Louisville	210,154	1,302,017	16.14
Covington	108,500	1,500,000	7.23
Owensboro	50,097	677,769	7.39

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Tennessee	113,169	4,266,093	2.65
Memphis	47,188	1,500,000	3.15
Nashville	65,981	2,766,093	2.39
Alabama	109,233	3,550,500	3.08
*Mobile	55,830	1,350,500	4.13
Birmingham	53,403	2,200,000	2.43
Mississippi	95,019	2,279,300	4.17
Biloxi	52,434	579,300	9.05
Jackson	42,585	1,700,000	2.50
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	**3,380,367**	**16,407,899**	**20.60**
Minnesota	1,040,548	3,804,046	27.35
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	554,662	2,017,225	27.50
Crookston	41,925	220,132	19.05
Duluth	101,487	421,400	24.08
New Ulm	71,039	279,054	25.46
St. Cloud	151,682	349,853	43.36
Winona	119,753	516,382	23.19
Iowa	540,929	2,780,146	19.46
*Dubuque	242,744	956,078	25.39
Davenport	105,000	687,000	15.28
Des Moines	80,427	624,185	12.89
Sioux City	112,758	512,883	21.99
Missouri	797,768	4,699,595	16.98
*St. Louis	531,108	1,924,220	27.60
Jefferson City	79,905	670,706	11.91
Kansas City-St. Joseph	137,766	1,271,000	10.84
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	48,989	833,669	5.88
North Dakota	185,928	617,737	30.10
Bismarck	76,817	244,777	31.38
Fargo	109,111	372,960	29.26
South Dakota	140,383	662,208	21.20
Rapid City	40,138	178,208	22.52
Sioux Falls	100,245	484,000	20.71
Nebraska	335,142	1,568,537	21.37
*Omaha	216,779	758,125	28.59
Grand Island	51,846	299,012	17.40
Lincoln	66,517	511,400	13.01
Kansas	339,669	2,275,630	14.93
*Kansas City	145,000	882,028	16.44
Dodge City	37,174	218,907	16.98
Salina	60,145	327,903	18.34
Wichita	97,350	846,792	11.50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	**3,866,075**	**22,279,405**	**17.35**
Arkansas, Little Rock	56,911	2,186,000	2.60
Louisiana	1,316,441	3,948,139	33.34
*New Orleans	529,706	1,263,200	41.93
Alexandria-Shreveport	83,432	1,083,132	7.70
Baton Rouge	173,564	645,500	26.89
Houma-Thibodaux	130,391	182,000	71.64
Lafayette	399,348	774,307	51.57
Lake Charles	No separate statistics available.		
Oklahoma	117,563	2,784,700	4.22
*Oklahoma City	67,093	1,624,900	4.13
Tulsa	50,470	1,159,800	4.35
Texas	2,375,160	13,360,566	17.78
*San Antonio	575,245	1,376,074	41.80
Amarillo	89,051	800,000	11.13
Austin	136,935	990,864	13.82
Beaumont	83,973	586,598	15.34
Brownsville	317,656	442,518	71.78
Corpus Christi	177,714	545,000	32.61
Dallas	165,483	2,778,656	5.96
El Paso+	223,926	800,000	27.99
Fort Worth	91,439	1,523,895	6.00
Galveston-Houston	437,000	2,960,000	14.76
San Angelo	76,738	556,961	13.78
MOUNTAIN	**1,668,663**	**10,176,275**	**16.40**
Montana	130,293	728,250	17.89
Great Falls-Billings	65,792	351,858	18.70
Helena	64,500	376,400	17.14
Idaho, Boise	70,416	915,960	7.69
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	46,500	425,000	10.94
Colorado	411,545	2,599,929	15.83
*Denver	309,839	2,203,221	14.06
Pueblo	101,706	396,708	25.64
New Mexico	372,456	1,103,028	33.77
*Santa Fe	324,357	780,000	41.58
Gallup+	48,099	323,028	14.89
Arizona	467,710	2,387,100	19.59
Phoenix	269,710	1,524,900	17.69
Tucson	198,000	862,200	22.96
Utah, Salt Lake City	59,744	1,367,000	4.37
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	110,000	650,000	16.92
PACIFIC	**5,902,676**	**29,834,394**	**19.78**
Washington	488,309	3,822,450	12.77
*Seattle	358,460	2,825,350	12.69
Spokane	73,649	610,100	12.07
Yakima	56,200	387,000	14.52
Oregon	320,313	2,496,300	12.83
*Portland	294,952	2,195,800	13.43
Baker	25,361	300,500	8.44
California	4,844,744	22,260,344	21.76
*Los Angeles	2,069,682	7,908,300	26.17
*San Francisco	629,366	2,694,200	23.36
Fresno	307,000	1,377,500	22.29
Monterey	95,000	484,363	19.61
Oakland	390,099	1,718,500	22.70
Orange	338,023	1,808,225	18.69
Sacramento	240,570	1,872,000	12.85
San Bernardino	228,734	1,358,844	16.83
San Diego	345,000	1,851,350	18.64
Santa Rosa	88,660	558,102	15.89
Stockton	112,610	628,960	17.90
Alaska	39,310	359,300	10.94
*Anchorage	20,038	195,000	10.28
Fairbanks	14,000	117,000	11.97
Juneau	5,272	47,300	11.15
Hawaii, Honolulu	210,000	896,000	23.44
EASTERN RITES	**579,505**	—	—
MILITARY VICARIATE	**1,825,000**	—	—
TOTALS 1980	**49,812,178**	**221,719,000**	**22.47**
Totals 1979	**49,602,035**	**219,484,000**	**22.60**
Totals 1970	**47,872,089**	**203,184,772**	**23.56**

INFANT BAPTISMS AND CONVERTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1980;* figures as of Jan. 1, 1980. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
NEW ENGLAND	**81,135**	**2,837**
Maine, Portland	4,620	458
New Hampshire, Manchester	4,816	250
Vermont, Burlington	2,468	156
Massachusetts	43,337	1,266
*Boston	27,611	761
Fall River	5,591	98
Springfield	5,214	235
Worcester	4,921	172
Rhode Island, Providence	7,174	223
Connecticut	18,720	484
*Hartford	11,166	252
Bridgeport	4,582	124
Norwich+	2,972	108
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	**209,668**	**11,249**
New York	109,688	4,919
*New York	30,731	1,266
Albany	6,961	518
Brooklyn	25,509	546
Buffalo	10,090	601
Ogdensburg	2,841	268
Rochester	6,998	720
Rockville Centre	18,676	275
Syracuse	7,882	725
New Jersey	45,033	1,630
*Newark	17,492	471
Camden	6,495	439
Paterson	6,547	208
Trenton	14,499	512
Pennsylvania	54,947	4,700
*Philadelphia	20,303	1,740
Allentown	3,959	165
Altoona-Johnstown	2,519	290
Erie	4,158	506
Greensburg	3,105	314
Harrisburg	3,955	565
Pittsburgh	11,393	788
Scranton	5,555	332
SOUTH ATLANTIC	**49,861**	**9,479**
Delaware, Wilmington+	2,540	271
Maryland, *Baltimore	7,125	1,159
District of Columbia		
*Washington+	6,354	1,274
Virginia	5,792	1,137
Arlington	3,410	518
Richmond	2,382	619
West Virginia		
Wheeling-Charleston	1,826	582
North Carolina	2,124	564
Charlotte	969	294
Raleigh	1,155	270
South Carolina, Charleston	1,394	408
Georgia	3,139	1,019
*Atlanta	2,045	551
Savannah	1,094	468
Florida	19,567	3,065
*Miami	10,527	1,204
Orlando	2,994	555
Pensacola-Tallahassee	882	357
St. Augustine	1,360	326
St. Petersburg	3,804	623
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	**172,037**	**20,028**
Ohio	37,913	5,038
*Cincinnati	8,935	1,123
Cleveland	12,786	1,616
Columbus	3,646	531
Steubenville	1,190	217
Toledo	6,645	846
Youngstown	4,711	705
Indiana	14,000	2,831
*Indianapolis	4,209	960
Evansville	1,816	351
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	3,032	660
Gary	3,265	372
Lafayette	1,678	488
Illinois	56,834	5,352
*Chicago	34,144	2,090
Belleville	2,263	716
Joliet	7,594	462
Peoria	4,468	862
Rockford	4,751	532
Springfield	3,614	690
Michigan	35,325	4,640
*Detroit	19,045	2,042
Gaylord	1,545	235
Grand Rapids	2,996	704
Kalamazoo	1,780	374
Lansing	4,766	782
Marquette	1,901	180
Saginaw	3,292	323
Wisconsin	27,965	2,167
*Milwaukee	12,451	867
Green Bay	5,643	334
La Crosse	4,291	427
Madison	3,576	391
Superior	2,004	148
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	**14,201**	**3,247**
Kentucky	7,935	1,235
*Louisville	4,058	647
Covington	2,676	317
Owensboro	1,201	271
Tennessee	2,351	781
Memphis	907	312
Nashville	1,444	469

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
Alabama	1,971	718
*Mobile	1,111	397
Birmingham	860	321
Mississippi	1,944	513
Biloxi	1,109	254
Jackson	835	259
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	**70,940**	**9,943**
Minnesota	22,245	1,795
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	11,533	861
Crookston	988	142
Duluth	1,914	164
New Ulm	1,707	186
St. Cloud	3,454	224
Winona	2,649	218
Iowa	11,437	1,855
*Dubuque	4,589	636
Davenport	2,532	494
Des Moines	1,745	339
Sioux City	2,571	386
Missouri	14,867	2,951
*St. Louis	9,607	1,540
Jefferson City	1,584	348
Kansas City-St. Joseph	2,774	766
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	902	297
North Dakota	3,781	254
Bismarck	1,715	182
Fargo	2,066	72
South Dakota	3,476	499
Rapid City	1,200	98
Sioux Falls	2,276	401
Nebraska	7,524	1,169
*Omaha	4,583	654
Grand Island	1,215	225
Lincoln	1,726	290
Kansas	7,610	1,420
*Kansas City	2,913	480
Dodge City	832	167
Salina	1,460	230
Wichita	2,405	543
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	**103,630**	**7,876**
Arkansas, Little Rock	1,383	517
Louisiana	26,565	1,963
*New Orleans	9,591	751
Alexandria-Shreveport	1,991	422
Baton Rouge	3,500	309
Houma-Thibodaux	2,427	83
Lafayette	9,056	388
Lake Charles	No separate statistics available.	
Oklahoma	2,596	842
*Oklahoma City	1,684	616
Tulsa	912	226
Texas	73,086	4,554
*San Antonio	14,938	551
Amarillo	3,420	195
Austin	3,631	368
Beaumont	1,808	275
Brownsville	8,411	125
Corpus Christi	7,847	175
Dallas	5,208	830
El Paso+	9,869	187

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
Texas		
Fort Worth	2,718	405
Galveston-Houston	12,562	1,299
San Angelo	2,674	144
MOUNTAIN	**42,860**	**4,193**
Montana	3,049	723
Great Falls-Billings	1,614	220
Helena	1,435	503
Idaho, Boise	1,975	500
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	1,670	206
Colorado	11,490	901
*Denver	9,129	734
Pueblo	2,361	167
New Mexico	8,925	553
*Santa Fe	7,419	310
Gallup+	1,506	243
Arizona	12,555	791
Phoenix	6,863	536
Tucson	5,692	255
Utah, Salt Lake City	1,515	239
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	1,681	280
PACIFIC	**145,155**	**10,899**
Washington	8,566	1,637
*Seattle	5,547	1,123
Spokane	1,505	380
Yakima	1,514	134
Oregon	5,058	1,063
*Portland	4,347	902
Baker	711	161
California	125,792	7,647
*Los Angeles	57,621	2,445
*San Francisco	13,407	1,173
Fresno	10,583	424
Monterey	3,621	175
Oakland	6,759	583
Orange	8,387	511
Sacramento	6,069	747
San Bernardino	6,080	415
San Diego	8,096	733
Santa Rosa	1,897	229
Stockton	3,272	212
Alaska	933	198
*Anchorage	560	151
Fairbanks	288	32
Juneau	85	15
Hawaii, Honolulu	4,806	354
EASTERN RITES	**3,794**	**261**
*Philadelphia	833	25
St. Nicholas	341	41
Stamford	308	2
*Pittsburgh	656	63
Parma	382	37
Passaic	568	34
St. Maron	371	28
Newton	335	31
MILITARY VICARIATE	**17,225**	**1,956**
TOTALS 1980	**910,506**	**81,968**
Totals 1979	**896,151**	**77,205**
Totals 1970	**1,086,858**	**92,670**

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE CHURCH IN THE U.S.

(Principal source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1980.* Comparisons are with figures reported in the previous edition.)

Catholic Population: 49,812,178; increase, 210,143. Percent of total population, 1980 — 22.47; 1979 — 22.60.

Jurisdictions: 33 archdioceses, 138 dioceses (including Guam); the military vicariate.

Cardinals: 10 (5 head archiepiscopal sees, 1 is a Roman Curia official, 4 are retired). As of Sept. 1, 1980.

Archbishops: 56 (32 residential archbishops, including 5 cardinals; 2 titular archbishops; 18 retired, including 4 cardinals; 4 serving outside the U.S.). As of Sept. 1, 1980.

Bishops: 357 (130 residential bishops; 1 coadjutor bishop; 104 auxiliary bishops; 75 retired; 47 serving outside the U.S.) As of Sept. 1, 1980.

Abbots: 85.

Priests: 58,621; increase, 191. Includes diocesan or secular priests, 35,418 (decrease, 54); religious order priests, 23,203 (increase, 245).

Permanent Deacons: 4,093; increase, 797.

Brothers: 7,941; decrease, 24.

Sisters: 136,517; decrease, 1,861.

Seminarians: 13,226; decrease, 734. Includes: diocesan seminarians, 8,552 (decrease, 142); religious order seminarians, 4,674 (decrease, 592).

Infant Baptisms: 910,506; increase, 14,355.

Converts: 81,968; increase, 4,763.

Marriages: 345,521; increase, 5,032.

Deaths: 408,651; increase, 1,549.

Parishes: 18,794; increase, 99.

Seminaries, Diocesan: 92; no change.

Religious Seminaries, Novitiates, Scholasticates: 252; decrease, 6.

Colleges and Universities: 239; decrease, 2. Students, 505,076; increase, 21,316.

High Schools: 1,527; decrease, 15. Students, 846,559; decrease, 7,047.

Elementary Schools: 8,149; decrease, 91. Students, 2,317,200; decrease, 62,616.

Teachers: 167,713; decrease, 1,436. Includes: priests, 5,444 (decrease, 356); scholastics, 200 (increase, 38); brothers, 3,271 (increase, 92); sisters, 41,135 (decrease, 2,578); lay teachers, 117,663 (increase, 1,368).

Public School Students in Religious Instruction Programs: 4,572,597; decrease, 213,432. Includes: high school students, 996,979 (decrease, 89,171); elementary school students, 3,575,618 (decrease, 124,261).

Catholic Hospitals: 720. Patients treated, 34,728,822; increase, 557,257.

Nurses Schools: 121. Student nurses, 19,423; decrease, 713.

Homes for Aged: 497; decrease, 1. Residents, 63,245; increase, 342.

Orphanages: 207; children, 13,628. Children in foster homes, 16,456.

CATHEDRALS IN THE UNITED STATES

A cathedral is the principal church in a diocese, the one in which the bishop has his seat *(cathedra).* He is the actual rector, although many functions of the church, which usually serves a parish, are the responsibility of a priest serving as the administrator. Because of the dignity of a cathedral, the dates of its dedication and its patronal feast are observed throughout a diocese.

The pope's cathedral, the Basilica of St. John Lateran, is the highest-ranking church in the world.

Albany, N.Y.: Immaculate Conception.

Alexandria-Shreveport, La.: St. Francis Xavier. (Alexandria); St. John Berchmans (Shreveport Co-Cathedral).

Allentown, Pa.: St. Catherine of Siena.

Altoona-Johnstown, Pa.: Blessed Sacrament (Altoona); St. John Gualbert (Johnstown Co-Cathedral).

Amarillo, Tex.: St. Laurence.

Anchorage,* Alaska: Holy Family.

Arlington, Va: St. Thomas More.

Atlanta,* Ga.: Christ the King.

Austin, Tex.: St. Mary (Immaculate Conception).

Baker, Ore.: St. Francis de Sales.

Baltimore,* Md.: Mary Our Queen; Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Co-Cathedral).

Baton Rouge, La.: St. Joseph.

Beaumont, Tex.: St. Anthony (of Padua).

Belleville, Ill.: St. Peter.

Biloxi, Miss.: Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.

Birmingham, Ala.: St. Paul.

Bismarck, N.D.: Holy Spirit.

Boise, Ida.: St. John the Evangelist.

Boston,* Mass.: Holy Cross.

Bridgeport, Conn.: St. Augustine.

Brooklyn, N.Y.: St. James.

Brownsville, Tex.: Immaculate Conception.

Buffalo, N.Y.: St. Joseph.

Burlington, Vt.: Immaculate Conception.

Camden, N.J.: Immaculate Conception.

Charleston, S.C.: St. John the Baptist.

Charlotte, N.C.: St. Patrick.

Cheyenne, Wyo.: St. Mary.

Chicago,* Ill.: Holy Name (of Jesus).

Cincinnati,* Ohio: St. Peter in Chains.

Cleveland, Ohio: St. John the Evangelist.

Columbus, Ohio: St. Joseph.

Corpus Christi, Tex.: Corpus Christi.

Covington, Ky.: Basilica of the Assumption.

Crookston, Minn.: Immaculate Conception.

Dallas, Tex.: Cathedral-Santuario de Guadalupe.

Davenport, Ia.: Sacred Heart.

Denver,* Colo.: Immaculate Conception (Minor Basilica).

ORGANIZATIONS OF MEN RELIGIOUS

Conference of Major Superiors of Men: An association of major superiors of religious institutes of men, founded in 1956 and established officially Mar. 23, 1960, by decree of the Congregation for Religious and Secular Institutes.

Its purposes are to assist religious to fulfill their proper prophetic role in the Church and the world; to provide liaison opportunities among religious and with church officials; to exert Christian influence through its operations, and to serve as a national voice for the corporate views of superiors.

Conference membership consists of 263 major superiors of institutes with a combined total of approximately 30,000 members.

The principal officers are Rev. Alan McCoy, O.F.M., president, and Rev. Donald P. Skwor, S.D.S., executive director.

The national office is located at 1302 18th St. N.W., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036.

National Assembly of Religious Brothers: Founded in 1972 as a grassroots organization open to members of all-brother institutes as well as mixed institutes of priests and brothers. It is a service organization for its members and those affected by their apostolates.

The primary objectives of the NARB are: to publicize the unique vocations of brothers, to encourage the development of the spiritual life of all brothers; to promote increased awareness among brothers of their ministerial power for good; to provide a corporate voice for brothers in shaping the future of religious life; to heighten their concern with and involvement in the needs of the Church and society; and to further communication among brothers and provide liaison with various organizations of the Church.

Membership in the assembly is open to brothers in the U.S. and Canada.

Christian Brother William Mueller is president of the assembly.

The address is 9001 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

MEMBERSHIP OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF MEN

Below are world membership statistics from *Annuario Pontificio* of institutes of men of pontifical right with 500 or more members; the number of priests is in parentheses. Also listed are institutes with less than 500 members with houses in the United States.

Most of the institutes reported decreases in membership between 1978 and 1979.

Jesuits (19,905)	27,249
Franciscans (Friars Minor) (14,579)	21,066
Salesians (11,020)	16,932
Franciscans (Capuchins) (8,778)	12,206
Brothers of Christian Schools	10,446
Benedictines (6,325)	9,856
Dominicans (5,616)	7,252
Marist Brothers	7,056
Redemptorists (4,972)	6,722
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (4,727)	6,072
Society of the Divine Word (3,226)	5,259
Vincentians (3,684)	4,158
Franciscans (Conventuals) (2,730)	4,013
Holy Spirit, Congregation (3,143)	3,910
Augustinians (2,755)	3,583
Discalced Carmelties (2,391)	3,266
Passionists (2,390)	3,129
White Fathers (2,699)	3,098
Trappists (1,505)	3,092
Christian Brothers	2,944
Claretians (1,944)	2,899
Priests of the Sacred Heart (1,928)	2,695
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (1,890)	2,568
Marianists (618)	2,182
Pallottines (1,451)	2,157
Holy Cross, Congregation (961)	2,116
Carmelites (Ancient Observance) (1,602)	2,101
Brothers of the Sacred Heart (41)	2,045
Marists (1,577)	1,936
Combonian Missionaries of the Heart of Jesus (1,260)	1,868
Piarists (1,370)	1,762
Hospitallers of St. John of God (111)	1,755
Brothers of Christian Instruction	1,591
Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (1,338)	1,574
Picpus Fathers (1,301)	1,573
Brothers of Christian Instruction of St. Gabriel (22)	1,434
Montfort Fathers (1,072)	1,418
Cistercians (Common Observance) (880)	1,393
Society of African Missions (1,253)	1,386
Assumptionists (1,097)	1,304
Servants of Mary (965)	1,287
Premonstratensians (1,025)	1,284
Augustinians (Recollects) (1,018)	1,281
Salvatorians (840)	1,221
Carmelites of BVM (803)	1,213
Pious Society of St. Paul (543)	1,210
Viatorians (461)	1,203
Blessed Sacrament Fathers (833)	1,191
Missionaries of Holy Family (768)	1,055
Consolata Missionaries (854)	1,050
Little Workers of Divine Providence (755)	1,050
Mill Hill Missionaries (896)	1,018
Ministers of Sick (Camillians) (680)	1,017
Brothers of Charity	976
Maryknollers (780)	959
Oblates of St. Francis de Sales (730)	950
Columbans (884)	948
LaSalette Missionaries (659)	890
Franciscans (Third Order Regular) (600)	868
Canons Regular of St. Augustine (728)	853

Mercedarians (577) 780
Scalabrinians (609) 770
Missionaries of the Most Precious Blood (605) 765
Congregation of St. Joseph (549) 752
Legionaries of Christ (125) 741
Brothers of the Immaculate Conception (4) 697
Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions (603) 674
Brothers of Our Lady of Mercy 645
Paris Foreign Mission Society (626) . 628
Crosier Fathers (444) 597
Trinitarians (399) 587
Sulpicians (567) 567
Eudists (462) 552
Mariannhill Missionaries (293) 508
Servants of Charity (374) 498
Brothers of Our Lady of Lourdes ... 492
Xaverian Brothers 491
Congr. of St. Basil (Canada) (419) ... 487
Barnabites (375) 477
Oratorians (358) 475
Resurrection, Congregation of (358) . 452
Stigmatine Fathers (352) 448
St. Patrick's Mission Society (389) .. 440
Rosminians (309) 418
Carthusians (233) 405
Somascan Fathers (289) 396
Society of Christ (228) 392
Missionaries of the Holy Spirit (205) .. 346
Bethlehem Missionaries (265) 339
Oblates of St. Joseph (255) 335
Marian Fathers (217) 318
Paulists (236) 282
Little Brothers of Jesus (76) 274
Order of St. Paul the First Hermit (134) 242
Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Trinity (152) 225
Alexian Brothers 219
Atonement Friars (135) 215
Josephite Fathers (S.S.J.) (184) 214
Presentation Brothers 205
Vocationist Fathers (174) 195
Brothers of St. Patrick 194
Sons of the Holy Family (122) 173
Josephites (C.J.) (126) 150
Theatines (105) 148
Bros. of Poor of St. Francis 135
Brothers of Mercy 122
Basilian Salvatorian Fathers (84) ... 121
Society of St. Edmund (97) 117
Glenmary Missioners (76) 114
Franciscan Bros. of Holy Cross (3) .. 89
Congr. of Sacramental Fraternity (51) 88
Camaldolese (26) 73
Servants of Holy Paraclete (33) 47
Mekhitarist Order of Vienna (21) ... 22

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

(Sources: Catholic Almanac survey; *Official Catholic Directory.*)

Africa, Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of (White Sisters), S.A.: Founded 1869, at Algiers, Algeria, by Cardinal Lavigerie; in US, 1929. General motherhouse, Frascati, Italy; US headquarters, 5335 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011. Medical, educational, catechetical and social work in Africa.

Agnes, Sisters of St., C.S.A.: Founded 1858, in US, by Caspar Rehrl. General motherhouse, 475 Gillett St., Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Education, health care, social services.

Ann, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1834, in Italy; in US, 1952. General motherhouse, Rome, Italy; US headquarters, Mount St. Ann, Ebensburg, Pa. 15931.

Anne, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1850, at Vaudreuil, Que., Canada; in US, 1866. General motherhouse, Lachine, Que., Canada; US address, 720 Boston Post Rd., Marlboro, Mass. 01752. Retreat work, pastoral ministry, religious education.

Anthony, Missionary Servants of St., M.S.S.A.: Founded 1929, in US, by Rev. Peter Baque. General motherhouse, 100 Peter Baque Rd., San Antonio, Tex. 78209. Social work.

Apostolate, Sisters Auxiliaries of the, A.A.: Founded 1903, in Canada; in US, 1911. General motherhouse, 689 Maple Terr., Monongah, W. Va. 26554. Education, nursing.

Assumption, Little Sisters of the, L.S.A.: Founded 1865, in France; in US, 1891. General motherhouse, Paris, France; US provincial, 1195 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028. Social work, nursing, family life education.

Assumption, Religious of the, R.A.: Founded 1839, in France; in US, 1919. General motherhouse, Paris, France; US province, 227 N. Bowman Ave., Merion, Pa. 19066. Educational work.

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, Sisters of the, S.A.S.V.: Founded 1853, in Canada; in US, 1891. General motherhouse, Nicolet, Que., Canada; American province, North Main St., Petersham, Mass. 01366. Education, mission, pastoral ministry.

Basil the Great, Sisters of St. (Pittsburgh Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, by St. Basil the Great. Motherhouse, Mount St. Macrina. West National Pike, Uniontown, Pa. 15401. Education, health care.

Basil the Great, Sisters of the Order of St. (Ukrainian Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, in Cappadocia, by St. Basil the Great; in US, 1911. Generalate, Rome, Italy; US motherhouse, 710 Fox Chase Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19111. Education.

Benedictine Nuns of the Primitive Observance, O.S.B.; Founded c. 529, in Italy; in US, 1948. US motherhouse, Regina Laudis

UNITED STATES FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

(Data on U.S. foreign missionary personnel in the following tables were gathered by, and are reproduced with permission of, the United States Catholic Mission Council, 1302 Eighteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

(For additional information about the Church in mission areas, see News Events and other Almanac entries.)

Field Distribution, 1980

(Under this and following headings, Alaska, Hawaii, etc., are considered abroad because they are outside the 48 contiguous states.)

Africa: 909 (495 men; 414 women). Largest numbers in Tanzania, 159; Kenya, 151; Ghana, 114; Zambia, 71; Nigeria, 63.

Near East: 65 (40 men; 25 women). Largest numbers in Israel, 32; Egypt, 13; Lebanon, 10.

Far East: 1,576 (1,083 men; 493 women). Largest numbers in Philippines, 428; Japan, 343; Taiwan, 174; Korea, 151; India, 139; Hong Kong, 79.

Oceania: 711 (359 men; 352 women). Largest groups in Hawaii, 237; Papua New Guinea, 214; Australia, 62; Mariana Islands, 58; Caroline Islands, 36; Samoa, 32.

Europe: 35 (18 men; 17 women). Largest groups in Finland, 11; Sweden, 10; Denmark, 6.

North America: 294 (112 men; 182 women). Largest group in Alaska, 174.

Caribbean Islands: 548 (298 men; 250 women). Largest groups in Puerto Rico, 251; Jamaica, 128; Haiti, 45.

Central America: 699 (421 men; 278 women). Largest groups in Mexico, 221; Guatemala, 180.

South America: 1,556 (832 men; 724 women). Largest groups in Brazil, 465; Peru, 436; Bolivia, 250; Chile, 181.

TOTAL: 6,393 (3,658 men; 2,735 women).

Men Religious, 1980

Seventy-two mission-sending groups had 3,392 priests and brothers in overseas assignments.

Jesuits: 574 in 37 countries; largest group, 96 in the Philippines.

Maryknoll Fathers: 570 in 25 countries; largest group, 54 in Taiwan.

Franciscans (O.F.M.): 212 in 22 countries; largest group, 69 in Brazil.

Divine Word Missionaries: 173 in 14 countries; largest group, 59 in Papua New Guinea.

Redemptorists: 161 in 8 countries; largest group, 67 in Brazil.

Oblates of Mary Immaculate: 154 in 16 countries; largest group, 39 in Mexico.

Capuchins (O.F.M. Cap): 144 in 10 countries; largest group, 34 in Papua New Guinea.

Marianists: 144 in 13 countries; largest group, 44 in Hawaii.

Benedictines: 87 in 14 countries; largest group, 18 in Guatemala.

Columbans: 80 in 10 countries; largest group, 33 in the Philippines.

Holy Cross Fathers: 71 in 11 countries; largest group, 23 in Bangladesh.

Dominicans: 64 in 8 countries; largest group, 19 in Nigeria.

Brothers of the Christian Schools: 63 in 11 countries; largest group, 28 in the Philippines.

Holy Ghost Fathers: 62 in 6 countries; largest group, 27 in Tanzania.

Holy Cross Brothers: 54 in 6 countries; largest group, 18 in Brazil.

Passionists: 54 in 5 countries; largest group, 26 in the Philippines.

Conventual Franciscans (O.F.M. Conv): 48 in 8 countries; largest group, 16 in Zambia.

La Salette Fathers: 43 in 5 countries; largest group, 14 in Argentina.

Vincentians: 36 in 5 countries; largest group, 21 in Panama.

Marist Fathers: 35 in 8 countries; largest group, 11 in Papua New Guinea.

Augustinians: 31 in 3 countries; largest group, 19 in Peru.

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart: 29 in 3 countries; largest group, 22 in Papua New Guinea.

White Fathers: 26 in 11 countries; largest groups, 5 each in Tanzania, Ghana, and Malawi.

Marist Brothers: 24 in 7 countries; largest group, 10 in the Philippines.

Comboni Missionaries: 22 in 6 countries; largest group, 7 in Uganda.

Franciscan Friars of the Atonement (Graymoor): 22 in 3 countries; largest group, 12 in Japan.

Sacred Heart Brothers: 21 in 4 countries; largest group, 10 in Zambia.

Fathers of the Sacred Hearts: 21 in 4 countries; largest group, 14 in Japan.

Missionhurst-CICM: 20 in 6 countries; largest group, 10 in the Dominican Republic.

Society of African Missions: 20 in 3 countries; largest group, 16 in Liberia.

Forty-two other mission-sending institutes had 19 or less members in overseas assignments.

Diocesan Priests, 1980

One hundred and 88 diocesan priests from 90 dioceses were in overseas assignments in 1980.

The largest groups were from Boston (21 in 4 countries) and St. Louis (14 in 2 countries).

Fifty-four of the diocesan priests in overseas assignments were members of the **Missionary Society of St. James the Apostle,** founded by Cardinal Richard J. Cushing of Boston in 1958. Its director is Reverend George F. Emerson, 24 Clark Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109.

Fifteen other diocesan priests in overseas assignments are working as Priest Associates with the Maryknoll Fathers, whose headquarters are in Maryknoll, New York 10545.

Sisters, 1980

Two hundred and 11 mission-sending groups had 2,592 sisters in overseas assignments.

Maryknoll Sisters: 411 in 23 countries; largest group, 61 in Hawaii.

Marists: 90 in 13 countries; largest group, 16 in Papua New Guinea.

School Sisters of Notre Dame: 89 in 16 countries; largest group, 15 in Puerto Rico.

Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur: 64 in 8 countries; largest group, 16 in Kenya.

Medical Mission Sisters: 63 in 18 countries; largest group, 17 in Ghana.

Sisters of St. Joseph (Carondelet): 60 in 3 countries; largest group, 29 in Hawaii.

Daughters of Charity: 59 in 11 countries; largest group, 34 in Bolivia.

Franciscan Missionaries of Mary: 55 in 18 countries; largest groups, 8 each in Ghana and Australia.

Ursulines of the Roman Union: 40 in 11 countries; largest group, 8 in Thailand.

Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Philadelphia): 40 in 2 countries; larger group, 29 in Peru.

Sisters of the Holy Cross: 39 in 4 countries; largest group, 17 in Brazil.

Franciscan Sisters of Allegany: 38 in 3 countries; largest group, 21 in Jamaica.

Benedictines: 36 in 7 countries; largest group, 11 in Colombia.

Sisters of the Third Franciscan Order, Minor Conventuals (Syracuse): 33 in 3 countries; largest group, 21 in Hawaii.

Servants of the Holy Spirit: 31 in 7 countries; largest group, 11 in Ghana.

Society of the Sacred Heart: 30 in 9 countries; largest group, 16 in Japan.

Religious Sisters of Mercy of the Union in the U.S.A.: 30 in 7 countries; largest group, 11 in Honduras.

Little Sisters of the Poor: 27 in 14 countries; largest groups, 4 each in Colombia and India.

Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Monroe): 27 in 7 countries; largest group, 10 in Puerto Rico.

Sisters of Notre Dame: 26 in 3 countries; largest group, 14 in India.

Adorers of the Blood of Christ: 24 in 5 countries; largest group, 8 in Liberia.

Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception: 22 in 5 countries; largest group, 15 in Canada.

Sisters of the Most Precious Blood (O'Fallon): 22 in 3 countries; largest group, 11 in Finland.

Dominican Sisters (Adrian): 21 in 7 countries; largest group, 7 in Puerto Rico.

Sisters of the Assumption of the B.V.M.: 21 in 3 countries; largest group, 15 in Canada.

Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus: 21 in 5 countries; largest group, 8 in Ghana.

Sisters of St. Joseph (Brentwood): 21 in 3 countries; largest group, 18 in Puerto Rico.

One hundred and 84 other mission-sending institutes had 19 or less members in overseas assignments.

Lay Volunteers, 1980

Two hundred and 21 lay volunteers of 27 sponsoring organizations were in overseas assignments in 1980.

Maryknoll Lay Missioners: 41 in 12 countries; largest group, 7 in Korea.

Jesuit Volunteer Corps: 34 in Alaska.

Lay Mission Helpers: 31 in 13 countries; largest groups, 5 each in Papua New Guinea and Samoa.

Frontier Apostolate: 30 in Canada.

Catholic Medical Mission Board: 16* in 8 countries; largest groups, 4 each in Ghana and Papua New Guinea. (*This figure represents only those whose term of service is for at least one year. In addition, 47 short-term volunteers served in 12 countries during the past year.)

Erie Diocese: 9 in 2 countries; larger group, 8 in Mexico.

Milwaukee Latin American Office: 7 in 6 countries; largest group, 2 in Honduras.

Davenport Diocese: 6 in 3 countries; largest group, 3 in Puerto Rico.

The 19 other sponsoring organizations had 5 members or less in overseas assignments.

U.S. Mission Council

The United States Catholic Mission Council, which took over and expanded functions of the former Mission Secretariat, started operations Sept. 1, 1970, "to provide a forum and organ for the evaluation, coordination and fostering, in the United States, of the worldwide missionary effort of the Church."

Structurally, the council is made up of five seven-member committees representing the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, the Conference of Major Superiors of Men, the Leadership Conference of Women Religious, the National Council of Catholic Laity and

mission agencies. Heads of the committees form the executive board which meets at least quarterly to oversee the implementation of policies and programs determined at annual meetings of the whole committee.

Typical activities of the council are educational efforts related to the Church's teaching about its missionary nature, the sponsorship of conferences on theological and pastoral foundations of missionary endeavor, liaison and cooperation with missionary bodies of other Christian churches, the encouragement of mission studies, training programs and refresher courses for departing and returning missionaries, gathering data on missionary activity, and general mission animation.

Rev. Anthony Bellagamba, I.M.C., is executive secretary of the council, with offices at 1302 Eighteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

U.S. FOREIGN MISSIONARIES, 1960-1980

Year	Diocesan Priests	Religious Priests	Religious Brothers	Religious Sisters	Seminarians	Lay Persons	Total
1960	14	3018	575	2827	170	178	6782
1962	31	3172	720	2764	152	307	7146
1964	80	3438	782	3137	157	532	8126
1966	285	3731	901	3706	201	549	9303
1968	282	3727	869	4150	208	419	9655
1970	373	3117	666	3824	90	303	8373
1972+	246	3182	634	3121	97	376	7656
1973	237	3913*		3012		529	7691
1974	220	3084	639	2916	101	458	7418
1975	197	3023	669	2850	65	344	7148
1976	193	2961	691	2840	68	257	7010
1977	182	2882	630	2781	42	243	6760
1978	166	2830	610	2673	43	279	6601
1979	187	2800	592	2568	50	258	6455
1980	188	2750	592	2592	50	231	6393

+A corrected total for 1972 should read 7937, indicating losses of 436 from 1970 to 1972 and 246 from 1972 to 1973.
*Includes religious brothers and seminarians.

FIELD DISTRIBUTION BY AREAS, 1960-1980

Year	Africa	Far East	Near East	Oceania	Europe	N. Amer.	Carib. Is.	Cent. Amer.	S. Amer.	Total
1960	781	1959	111	986	203	337	991	433	981	6782
1962	901	2110	75	992	93	224	967	537	1247	7146
1964	1025	2332	122	846	69	220	1056	660	1796	8126
1966	1184	2453	142	953	38	211	1079	857	2386	9303
1968	1157	2470	128	1027	33	251	1198	936	2455	9655
1970	1141	2137	39	900	38	233	1067	738	2080	8373
1972	1107	1955	59	826	39	234	819	728	1889	7656
1973	1229	1962	54	811	40	253	796	763	1783	7691
1974	1121	1845	60	883	43	241	757	752	1716	7418
1975	1065	1814	71	808	37	252	698	734	1669	7148
1976	1042	1757	68	795	34	313	671	712	1618	7010
1973	1003	1659	62	784	34	296	629	702	1591	6760
1978	966	1601	57	769	34	339	593	705	1537	6601
1979	923	1562	65	743	37	332	562	686	1545	6455
1980	909	1576	65	711	35	294	548	699	1556	6393

JOHN XXIII CENTER

The John XXIII Center for Eastern Christian Studies was established in 1951 by Father Feodor Wilcock and a group of other Eastern-Rite Jesuits. It operates a wide variety of ecumenical activities related to Eastern Christian studies. One of its projects is the John XXIII Institute, believed to be the only academic institution outside of Rome offering a degree in the theology of the Eastern tradition of Christianity.

Father John C. Geary, S.J., is acting head of the center, located at 2502 Belmont Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10458.

INFORMATION SERVICE

A new Latin American Church Information Service for 22 episcopal conferences was launched Feb. 13, 1980, in Bogota, Colombia. Its stated purpose was to bring "church information to the media and the public, on what the Church does to implement the teachings of the Gospel . . . to stress the evangelization impact of church thinking and action."

John F. Fink, president of Our Sunday Visitor, Inc., was elected president of the International Federation of Church Press Associations Sept. 23 to 26, 1980, in Rome.

aspirations and calls of black Catholics for a number of significant objectives. These include:

1. Representation and voice for blacks among those with leadership and decision responsibility in the Church. A strong desire is for the appointment of more black bishops. (Bishop Joseph L. Howze, the first black Ordinary appointed in the U.S. in the 20th century, was installed in the Diocese of Biloxi June 6, 1977. Auxiliary Bishops were: Joseph A. Francis, S.V.D., of Newark; Eugene A. Marino, S.S.J., of Washington; Harold R. Perry, S.V.D., of New Orleans; James P. Lyke, O.F.M., Cleveland.)

2. Vocational recruitment of blacks to the priesthood and religious life, the aim of a campaign inaugurated in 1973. (The number of black priests was approximately 250; black sisters numbered about 700. Father Augustine Tolton (1854-97), ordained in 1886 in Rome, was the first black priest in the U.S. born of African parents.)

3. Recognition of black heritage in the liturgy, community life, theology and education.

Josephite Center

The Josephite Pastoral Center was established in September, 1968, as an educational and pastoral service agency for the Josephites in their mission work, specifically in the black community. St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart, the sponsoring body, has about 185 priests and 20 brothers in 80 mostly southern parishes in 18 dioceses.

Father Joseph A. Benintende, S.S.J., is the executive director of the center, located at St. Joseph Seminary, 1200 Varnum St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

Black Catholic Population in the U.S.

(Sources: *Statistical Profile of Black Catholics*, published by the Josephite Pastoral Center, Washington, D.C., 1975 figures; *Official Catholic Directory, 1976*, total Catholic population figures. Hawaii and Alaska are not included in totals.)

Region	Black Caths.	Total Black Pop.	Perc. Caths. Black Pop.	Cath. Pop.	Perc. Blacks Cath. Pop.
New England	20,675	386,557	5.3	5,673,372	.4
Middle Atlantic	158,882	3,950,356	4.0	12,941,250	1.2
E. North Central	180,689	3,867,653	4.6	10,420,011	1.7
W. North Central	51,286	697,760	7.3	3,245,895	1.6
S. Atlantic	132,904	6,381,843	2.1	2,715,806	4.8
E. South Central	30,234	2,569,625	1.7	634,349	4.7
W. South Central	237,368	3,005,587	7.9	3,631,334	6.5
Mountain	6,607	178,416	3.7	1,562,453	.4
Pacific	98,209	1,512,018	6.4	5,294,512	1.8
TOTALS	916,854	22,549,815	4.0	46,118,982	2.0

Up to 1926, only 10 black American priests were ordained in the U.S. One hundred and 13 were ordained between 1930 and 1960; 83 of them belonged to religious communities.

MINISTRY TO THE SPANISH-SPEAKING

The number of people of Hispanic origin in the United States is well over the 12 million mark estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau in 1978. In one period alone, between mid-April and late summer, 1980, the Hispanic portion of the population was increased by about 125,000 persons fleeing from Cuba.

The vast majority of persons of Spanish origin in the U.S. have been baptized in the Catholic Church and comprise between 20 and 25 per cent of the Catholic population.

In 1980, there were 12 Hispanic bishops (six heads of dioceses, and six auxiliaries, all named since 1970), approximately 200 Hispanic priests (augmented by others speaking Spanish), 380 Hispanics in U.S. seminaries, more than 450 Hispanic permanent deacons, and a larger number of women religious.

Pastoral ministry to the Spanish-speaking in the United States varies, depending on differences among the people and the availability of personnel to carry it out.

The pattern in cities with large numbers of Spanish-speaking is built around special churches, centers or other agencies where pastoral and additional forms of service are provided in a manner suited to the needs, language and culture of the people. Services in some places are extensive and include legal advice, job placement, language instruction, recreational and social assistance, specialized counseling, replacement services. In many places, however, even where there are special ministries, the needs are generally greater than the means required to meet them.

Some of the urban dwellers have been absorbed into established parishes and routines of church life and activity. Many Spanish-speaking communities, especially those with transients, remain in need of special ministries.

An itinerant form of ministry best meets

Headquarters are located at: Suite 350, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Other Educational Associations

National Association of Boards of Education: Founded in 1971 and made a department of the National Catholic Educational Association in 1973, to develop and promote policy-making boards for the advancement of Catholic education. Has a national membership of 1,307. Publishes *PolicyMaker* four times a year. The executive director is Dr. Mary-Angela Harper. Office: One Dupont Circle, Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20036.

National Forum of Catholic Parent Organizations: Founded in 1976 as a commission of the National Catholic Educational Association, to support and promote the role of parents as primary educators of their children. Has a national membership of 625 affiliates. Publishes *Parentcator* 5 five times a year. Office: One Dupont Circle, Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20036.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1980;* figures as of Jan. 1, 1980. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk.)

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
NEW ENGLAND	**27**	**56,311**	**133**	**67,455**	**533**	**146,990**
Maine, Portland	**1**	**445**	**4**	**1,335**	**23**	**5,993**
New Hampshire, Manchester	**5**	**4,536**	**6**	**2,587**	**30**	**8,732**
Vermont, Burlington	**3**	**2,429**	**3**	**1,308**	**11**	**2,745**
Massachusetts	**9**	**30,252**	**76**	**34,999**	**237**	**69,901**
*Boston	4	20,966	58	24,510	153	46,999
Fall River	1	2,643	6	3,212	24	6,750
Springfield	1	480	4	3,180	35	10,030
Worcester	3	6,163	8	4,097	25	6,122
Rhode Island, Providence	**2**	**7,943**	**13**	**6,689**	**64**	**18,228**
Connecticut	**7**	**10,706**	**31**	**20,537**	**168**	**41,391**
*Hartford	3	1,868	15	11,246	97	23,782
Bridgeport	2	8,379	11	5,984	50	12,962
Norwich	2	459	5	3,307	21	4,647
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	**65**	**170,534**	**385**	**250,076**	**2,176**	**698,993**
New York	**31**	**96,864**	**161**	**109,695**	**931**	**323,376**
*New York	15	55,001	68	40,106	277	99,862
Albany	3	4,270	13	5,783	63	16,213
Brooklyn	2	19,202	22	25,399	176	93,722
Buffalo	6	13,678	21	9,968	152	34,809
Ogdensburg	1	341	3	1,222	28	5,583
Rochester	—	—	9	7,183	79	20,380
Rockville Centre	2	2,025	16	14,684	90	36,644
Syracuse	2	2,347	9	5,350	66	16,163
New Jersey	**7**	**14,791**	**97**	**52,526**	**470**	**140,558**
*Newark	3	13,352	49	23,092	216	61,468
Camden	—	—	12	7,603	69	21,004
Paterson	3	867	14	6,666	67	17,128
Trenton	1	572	22	15,165	118	40,958
Pennsylvania	**27**	**58,879**	**127**	**87,855**	**775**	**235,059**
*Philadelphia	11	27,729	52	52,840	288	120,511
Allentown	2	1,589	10	5,410	76	14,919
Altoona-Johnstown	2	2,255	3	1,988	41	8,082
Erie	3	5,799	10	4,781	59	15,892
Greensburg	2	1,825	2	1,493	49	9,367
Harrisburg	—	—	10	5,052	56	12,940
Pittsburgh	3	9,031	28	10,716	145	39,399
Scranton	4	10,651	12	5,575	61	13,949
SOUTH ATLANTIC	**14**	**38,831**	**127**	**65,891**	**539**	**164,324**
Delaware, Wilmington	—	—	8	5,126	30	10,989
Maryland, *Baltimore	4	9,148	25	13,354	91	27,426
District of Columbia, *Washington	3	20,841	26	11,780	83	25,632

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Virginia	**1**	**970**	**14**	**5,581**	**56**	**17,359**
Arlington	1	970	4	2,660	28	9,436
Richmond	—	—	10	2,921	28	7,923
West Virginia, Wheeling-Charleston	**1**	**1,197**	**9**	**2,384**	**36**	**6,401**
North Carolina	**2**	**1,327**	**3**	**1,187**	**37**	**8,726**
Charlotte	2	1,327	2	954	18	4,565
Raleigh	—	—	1	233	19	4,161
South Carolina, Charleston	**—**	**—**	**4**	**1,541**	**32**	**6,361**
Georgia	**—**	**—**	**7**	**3,898**	**29**	**8,947**
*Atlanta	—	—	2	1,710	13	4,346
Savannah	—	—	5	2,188	16	4,601
Florida	**3**	**5,348**	**31**	**21,040**	**145**	**52,483**
*Miami	2	4,226	16	11,527	59	24,331
Orlando	—	—	5	2,749	27	8,549
Pensacola-Tallahassee	—	—	1	800	10	2,964
St. Augustine	—	—	2	1,439	16	6,533
St. Petersburg	1	1,122	7	4,525	33	10,106
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	**50**	**111,811**	**322**	**205,968**	**2,169**	**606,166**
Ohio	**12**	**27,717**	**92**	**60,506**	**517**	**169,205**
*Cincinnati	5	19,361	24	18,535	125	43,657
Cleveland	3	5,570	27	20,772	164	62,243
Columbus	1	849	14	5,960	53	15,269
Steubenville	1	677	4	1,400	18	3,497
Toledo	1	508	17	9,011	94	26,352
Youngstown	1	752	6	4,828	63	18,187
Indiana	**9**	**15,891**	**25**	**13,620**	**207**	**48,084**
*Indianapolis	2	1,439	9	5,469	74	16,701
Evansville	—	—	5	2,194	30	5,147
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	5	12,034	5	3,405	44	11,549
Gary	1	1,470	4	2,111	42	11,716
Lafayette	1	948	2	441	17	2,971
Illinois	**13**	**42,429**	**163**	**76,326**	**677**	**201,437**
*Chicago	7	34,058	65	53,600	384	134,089
Belleville	1	958	4	2,537	57	9,023
Joliet	3	5,241	9	6,645	67	19,331
Peoria	—	—	8	4,258	59	12,828
Rockford	—	—	8	4,571	48	11,670
Springfield	2	2,172	9	4,715	62	14,496
Michigan	**8**	**18,179**	**69**	**35,931**	**342**	**94,934**
*Detroit	5	13,984	46	25,301	165	58,408
Gaylord	—	—	5	1,135	20	3,824
Grand Rapids	1	2,163	4	2,920	47	8,632
Kalamazoo	1	540	3	1,098	21	3,965
Lansing	1	1,492	5	3,246	41	10,811
Marquette	—	—	1	116	12	2,659
Saginaw	—	—	5	2,115	36	6,635
Wisconsin	**8**	**7,595**	**33**	**19,585**	**426**	**92,506**
*Milwaukee	4	4,105	15	11,234	180	45,233
Green Bay	2	1,941	9	3,895	99	19,884
La Crosse	1	1,074	7	3,377	77	14,616
Madison	1	475	2	1,079	48	8,967
Superior	—	—	—	—	22	3,806
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	**9**	**8,122**	**57**	**25,489**	**293**	**67,291**
Kentucky	**5**	**5,383**	**30**	**14,058**	**162**	**37,140**
*Louisville	3	3,196	11	8,247	80	20,951
Covington	1	1,343	14	4,082	54	10,966
Owensboro	1	844	5	1,729	28	5,223
Tennessee	**2**	**1,439**	**10**	**5,131**	**42**	**10,119**
Memphis	1	1,154	5	2,772	16	4,626
Nashville	1	285	5	2,359	26	5,493

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Alabama	**2**	**1,300**	**5**	**2,959**	**52**	**11,971**
*Mobile	1	900	3	1,921	27	7,175
Birmingham	1	400	2	1,038	25	4,796
Mississippi	—	—	**12**	**3,341**	**37**	**8,061**
Biloxi	—	—	6	1,970	17	3,358
Jackson	—	—	6	1,371	20	4,703
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	**35**	**49,346**	**171**	**73,667**	**913**	**200,309**
Minnesota	**9**	**15,150**	**27**	**13,036**	**225**	**52,055**
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	3	7,824	14	9,168	110	31,886
Crookston	—	—	2	347	12	1,695
Duluth	1	1,159	—	—	15	2,314
New Ulm	—	—	3	807	28	4,291
St. Cloud	3	4,018	3	1,015	37	6,821
Winona	2	2,149	5	1,699	23	5,048
Iowa	**8**	**8,067**	**30**	**13,605**	**159**	**32,455**
*Dubuque	3	3,433	11	5,480	60	15,487
Davenport	4	3,386	8	2,133	38	5,227
Des Moines	—	—	2	2,193	22	4,435
Sioux City	1	1,248	9	3,799	39	7,306
Missouri	**7**	**18,806**	**48**	**26,223**	**282**	**67,673**
*St. Louis	5	13,113	34	19,692	178	46,757
Jefferson City	—	—	2	970	36	6,215
Kansas City-St. Joseph	2	5,693	9	4,865	46	11,978
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	—	—	3	696	22	2,723
North Dakota	**2**	**1,076**	**7**	**2,121**	**34**	**5,732**
Bismarck	1	942	6	1,655	19	3,208
Fargo	1	134	1	466	15	2,524
South Dakota	**2**	**935**	**5**	**1,711**	**27**	**5,112**
Rapid City	—	—	2	468	3	825
Sioux Falls	2	935	3	1,243	24	4,287
Nebraska	**1**	**589**	**36**	**10,553**	**97**	**18,925**
*Omaha	1	589	23	7,705	64	14,184
Grand Island	—	—	7	1,332	9	860
Lincoln	—	—	6	1,516	24	3,881
Kansas	**6**	**4,723**	**18**	**6,418**	**89**	**18,357**
*Kansas City	3	2,615	7	3,475	38	9,200
Dodge City	1	661	—	—	11	1,564
Salina	1	787	7	1,170	12	1,964
Wichita	1	660	4	1,773	28	5,629
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	**12**	**21,355**	**125**	**51,281**	**507**	**150,693**
Arkansas, Little Rock	—	—	**6**	**2,079**	**34**	**5,545**
Louisiana	**4**	**7,968**	**65**	**29,207**	**200**	**79,063**
*New Orleans	4	7,968	29	18,076	93	43,406
Alexandria-Shreveport	—	—	7	2,235	25	6,439
Baton Rouge	—	—	9	2,846	25	10,282
Houma-Thibodaux	—	—	3	1,260	15	4,855
Lafayette	—	—	17	4,790	42	14,081
Lake Charles	No separate statistics available.					
Oklahoma	**1**	**337**	**5**	**2,145**	**29**	**5,064**
*Oklahoma City	1	337	2	969	17	2,675
Tulsa	—	—	3	1,176	12	2,389
Texas	**7**	**13,050**	**49**	**17,850**	**244**	**61,021**
*San Antonio	4	6,710	15	4,183	56	15,210
Amarillo	—	—	2	382	12	1,976
Austin	1	2,184	1	251	15	3,096
Beaumont	—	—	2	728	10	2,208
Brownsville	—	—	2	770	8	2,074
Corpus Christi	—	—	4	1,346	25	5,026
Dallas	1	2,391	7	3,311	32	9,362
El Paso	—	—	3	1,202	18	4,178
Fort Worth	—	—	4	1,438	15	3,849

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Texas						
Galveston-Houston	1	1,765	9	4,239	48	13,380
San Angelo	—	—	—	—	5	662
MOUNTAIN	**5**	**6,853**	**37**	**14,859**	**191**	**46,303**
Montana	**2**	**2,507**	**5**	**1,326**	**21**	**3,281**
Great Falls-Billings	1	1,165	3	512	17	2,487
Helena	1	1,342	2	814	4	794
Idaho, Boise	—	—	**1**	**450**	**12**	**1,740**
Wyoming, Cheyenne	—	—	**1**	**139**	**7**	**1,412**
Colorado	**1**	**1,083**	**13**	**3,907**	**37**	**13,846**
*Denver	1	1,083	10	3,464	46	12,278
Pueblo	—	—	3	443	11	1,568
New Mexico	**2**	**3,263**	**4**	**1,688**	**30**	**7,089**
*Santa Fe	2	3,263	3	1,601	21	5,408
Gallup	—	—	1	87	9	1,681
Arizona	—	—	**8**	**5,091**	**45**	**13,841**
Phoenix	—	—	6	3,963	27	8,711
Tucson	—	—	2	1,128	18	5,130
Utah, Salt Lake City	—	—	**3**	**918**	**8**	**2,089**
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	—	—	**2**	**1,340**	**11**	**3,005**
PACIFIC	**20**	**41,548**	**165**	**91,142**	**779**	**228,246**
Washington	**4**	**8,697**	**12**	**7,184**	**85**	**20,344**
*Seattle	2	4,897	9	5,634	59	15,057
Spokane	2	3,800	2	1,290	19	3,688
Yakima	—	—	1	260	7	1,599
Oregon	**2**	**3,541**	**11**	**4,034**	**55**	**10,664**
*Portland	2	3,541	10	3,941	52	10,054
Baker	—	—	1	93	3	610
California	**13**	**27,074**	**132**	**75,513**	**604**	**185,842**
*Los Angeles	4	6,535	61	35,153	230	75,448
*San Francisco	4	13,326	26	15,226	104	32,049
Fresno	—	—	2	1,400	25	6,325
Monterey	—	—	2	931	14	3,411
Oakland	4	3,090	11	6,447	57	15,401
Orange	—	—	6	4,132	35	13,935
Sacramento	—	—	9	3,981	42	10,953
San Bernardino	—	—	2	1,641	29	8,505
San Diego	1	4,123	5	3,492	43	13,502
Santa Rosa	—	—	6	1,683	13	3,215
Stockton	—	—	2	1,427	12	3,098
Alaska	—	—	**2**	**245**	**3**	**512**
*Anchorage	—	—	—	—	1	108
Fairbanks	—	—	2	245	1	288
Juneau	—	—	—	—	1	116
Hawaii, Honolulu	**1**	**2,236**	**8**	**4,166**	**32**	**10,884**
EASTERN RITES	**2**	**365**	**5**	**731**	**49**	**7,885**
*Philadelphia	1	357	1	345	17	3,107
St. Nicholas	—	—	1	136	3	815
Stamford	1	8	3	250	10	1,182
*Pittsburgh	—	—	—	—	6	1,020
Parma	—	—	—	—	6	811
Passaic	—	—	—	—	7	950
St. Maron	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 1980	**239**	**505,076**	**1,527**	**846,559**	**8,149**	**2,317,200**
Totals 1979	**241**	**483,760**	**1,542**	**853,606**	**8,240**	**2,379,816**
Totals 1970	**292**	**430,863**	**2,082**	**1,054,642**	**9,947**	**3,665,376**

REPORT ON CATHOLIC EDUCATION

The status of Catholic educational institutions and programs in the United States at the beginning of 1980, 1979 and 1970 were reflected in figures (as of Jan. 1) reported by *The Official Catholic Directory, 1980.*

Colleges and Universities: 239 (2 less than in 1979 and 53 less than in 1970).

College and University Students: 505,076 (21,316 more than in 1979 and 74,213 more than in 1970).

High Schools: 1,527 (15 less than in 1979 and 555 less than in 1970).

High School Students: 864,559 (7,047 less than in 1979 and 208,083 less than in 1970).

Public High School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 996,979 (89,171 less than in 1979 and 371,838 less than in 1970).

Elementary Schools: 8,149 (91 less than in 1979 and 1,798 less than in 1970).

Elementary School Students: 2,317,200 (62,616 less than in 1979 and 1,348,176 less than in 1970).

Public Elementary School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 3,575,618 (124,261 less than in 1979 and 506,311 less than in 1970).

Teachers, Full-Time: 167,713 (1,436 less than in 1979 and 31,755 less than in 1970).

Lay Teachers: 117,663 (1,368 more than in 1979 and 19,662 more than in 1970).

Sisters: 41,135 (2,578 less than in 1979 and 44,481 less than in 1970).

Priests: 5,444 (356 less than in 1979 and 4,514 less than in 1970).

Brothers: 3,271 (92 more than in 1979 and 2,026 less than in 1970).

Scholastics: 200 (38 more than in 1979 and 396 less than in 1970).

Status of Elementary and Secondary Schools: Father Frank H. Bredeweg, commenting in March, 1980, on a statistical report of the National Catholic Educational Association, said that "Catholic schools are probably at their finest hour." Despite a decline in enrollment and the closing or consolidation of some schools in the 1979-80 academic year, he said the schools were in good shape in terms of academic offerings, class sizes, faculty degrees, experience and certification.

According to the report: "Catholic schools continue to stabilize. Most large-scale reviews of diocesan school systems have been completed and obvious closings or consolidations have been effected. . . . Administrative and budget procedures have been improved, with resulting better management. The drastic movement of people from city to suburbs during the 1960s, a significant factor since Catholic schools were built in the cities, has slowed. Finally, and most important of all, Catholic parents and students continue to enthusiastically support Catholic schools."

Minority Enrollment: A 1978 survey reported by the National Catholic Educational Association indicated that Catholic elementary and secondary schools had an average national minority enrollment of 16 per cent. Higher percentages were reported for some urban areas, like: the five boroughs of New York, 38 per cent; Manhattan, 76 per cent; urban District of Columbia, 76 per cent; some inner city areas, 99 per cent.

Early in 1980, the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice reported in *Commitment* percentage increases between 1970-71 and 1978-79 for black students, from 4.8 to 7.7 per cent, and Hispanics, from 5 to 7.6 per cent.

Court Decisions: The U.S. Supreme Court, with a 5-to-4 decision Feb. 20, 1980, upheld the constitutionality of a 1974 New York law providing direct cash payment to nonpublic schools for the costs of certain state-mandated testing programs. It was thought the ruling was the first approval ever given by the Court for direct cash payments to nonpublic schools. The majority opinion, written by Justice Byron White, said that reimbursements for costs incurred by the nonpublic schools neither advanced the purposes of religion nor excessively entangled the state in the affairs of religion. "We decline to embrace a formalistic dichotomy that bears so little relationship to common sense or to the realities of school finance," the opinion said in rejecting arguments that direct cash payments would be a new and serious violation of church-state separation. Seven years earlier the Court struck down a reimbursement measure which served secular purposes but had no built-in safeguards against benefitting religion.

The Court decided May 12, 1980, to let stand a Kentucky Supreme Court ruling which limited the power of the state to regulate private schools.

In Louisiana, the First Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in June, 1980, that employees of church-operated schools are not covered by the unemployment security law and that their employers do not have to pay unemployment compensation tax. The ruling, which was in line with an earlier decision of the 19th Judicial Court, was significant because it excluded the state from involvement in the hiring and dismissal policies of Catholic schools.

Tax Credit Not Forthcoming: Perry E. Anthony, director of the U.S. Bishops' Office for Educational Assistance, reported in February, 1980, that there were pending in Congress 34 separate proposals for tuition tax credits for parents of children attending private schools. One of them, proposed by Senator Daniel Moynihan of New York,

High School (interdiocesan), Herman. 16039.

Scranton — St. Pius X Seminary (college division), Dalton. 18414.

Rhode Island: Providence — Our Lady of Providence College Seminary, Warwick Neck Ave., Warwick. 02889.

Texas: Corpus Christi — Corpus Christi Minor Seminary, Rt. 1, Box 500. 78415.

Dallas — Holy Trinity Seminary (major), P.O. Box 3068, Irving. 75061.

El Paso — St. Charles Seminary High School, P.O. Box 17548, El Paso 79917.

Galveston-Houston — St. Mary's Seminary (major), 9845 Memorial Dr. Houston. 77024.

San Antonio* — The Assumption-St. John's Seminary (major), 2600 W. Woodlawn Ave., San Antonio 78284.

Washington: Seattle* — St. Edward Hall (high school residence), 204 S. 140th, Seattle 98168.

Spokane — Bishop White Seminary, E. 429 Sharp Ave., Spokane 99202.

West Virginia: Wheeling-Charleston — St. Joseph Preparatory Seminary, Rt. 6, Vienna. 26101; Seminary House of Studies (college residence), 1252 National Rd., Wheeling. 26003.

Wisconsin: Madison — Holy Name Seminary (High School), 3577 High Point Rd., Madison 53711.

Milwaukee* — St. Francis Seminary School of Pastoral Ministry, 3257 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee 53207; St. Francis de Sales College, De Sales Seminary High School, 3501 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee 53207.

U.S. SEMINARIES AND STUDENTS, 1962-1980

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory.*)

Year	Dioc. Seminaries	Total Dioc. Students	Religious Seminaries Scholasticates	Total Rel. Students	Total Seminarians
1962	98	23,662	447	22,657	46,319
1963	107	25,247	454	22,327	47,574
1964	112	26,701	459	22,049	48,750
1965	117	26,762	479	22,230	48,992
1966	126	26,252	481	21,862	48,114
1967	123	24,293	452	21,086	45,379
1968	124	22,232	437	17,604	39,836
1969	122	19,573	407	14,417	33,990
1970	118	17,317	383	11,589	28,906
1971	110	14,987	340	10,723	25,710
1972	106	13,554	326	9,409	22,963
1973	107	12,925	304	8,855	21,780
1974	109	11,765	293	7,583	19,348
1975	104	11,223	269	6,579	17,802
1976	102	11,015	269	6,232	17,247
1977	100	10,344	287	5,599	15,943
1978	98	9,560	278	5,438	14,998
1979	92	8,694	258	5,266	13,960
1980	92	8,552	252	4,674	13,226

SEMINARY STUDY FINDINGS

A task force organized by the Center of Applied Research in the Apostolate reported in August, 1980, these findings from a study conducted during the previous year.

- The number of men in theology programs studying for the diocesan priesthood declined by eight per cent between 1975 and 1979.
- The number of theology students for the priesthood in religious communities declined by 20 per cent between 1976-77 and 1978-79.
- The total 1979 enrollment of students of theology at 54 schools was 4,327.
- It was estimated that the number of young men of age to enter theology schools in the U.S. would decrease by at least 15 per cent during the next 20 years.
- The annual cost per average student rose from $7,772 in 1975-76 to $10,082 in 1978-79.
- It was estimated that contemporary trends would drive up the average per student cost to more than $17,000 a year by the end of the 1982-83 academic year.

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE

The North American College was founded by the bishops of the United States in 1859 as a residence and house of formation for U.S. seminarians and graduate students in Rome. The first ordination of an alumnus took place June 14, 1862. Pontifical status was granted the college by Leo XIII Oct. 25, 1884.

Students living at the college study theology and related subjects in the various pontifical universities and institutes in Rome, principally at the Pontifical Gregorian University.

The college is directed by an American rector and staff, and operates under the auspices of a U.S. bishops' committee which was set up in 1924.